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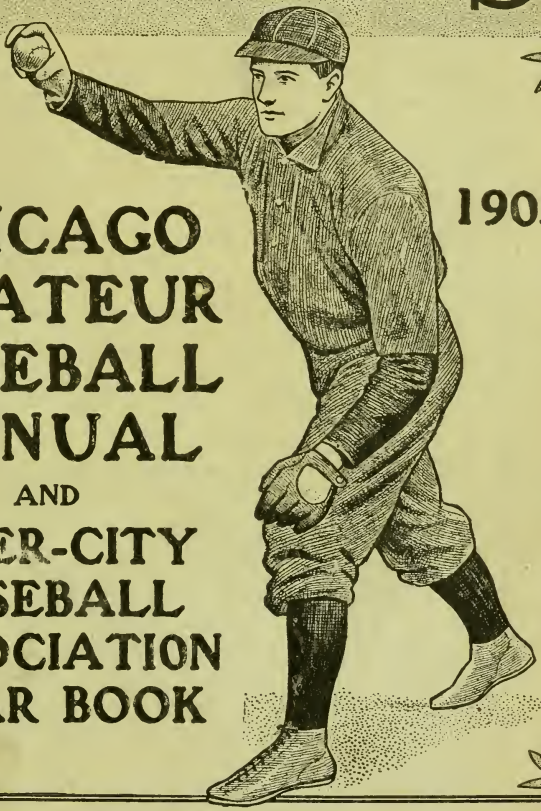

CHICAGO AMATEUR BASEBALL ANNUAL

AND

INTER-CITY BASEBALL ASSOCIATION YEAR BOOK

1905

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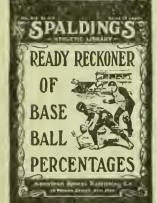

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The Chicago Amateur Base Ball Annual and Inter-City Base Ball Association Year Book

Edited by
HENRY G. FISHER

PUBLISHED BY
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HIS PUBLICATION, the second Chicago Amateur Base Ball Annual and Inter-City Base Ball Association Year Book, is dedicated to those men whose common love of base ball impels them to play and foster the game in those moments they have apart from the ordinary pursuits of life and whose strongest bond of fellowship is interest in the greatest of all the national games in the world, in the hope that it will present to them in concise form what they have accomplished in the past so that they may be encouraged to further efforts in the future.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Chicago, June, 1905

GEO. W. McGURN,
President
Inter-City Base Ball Association.

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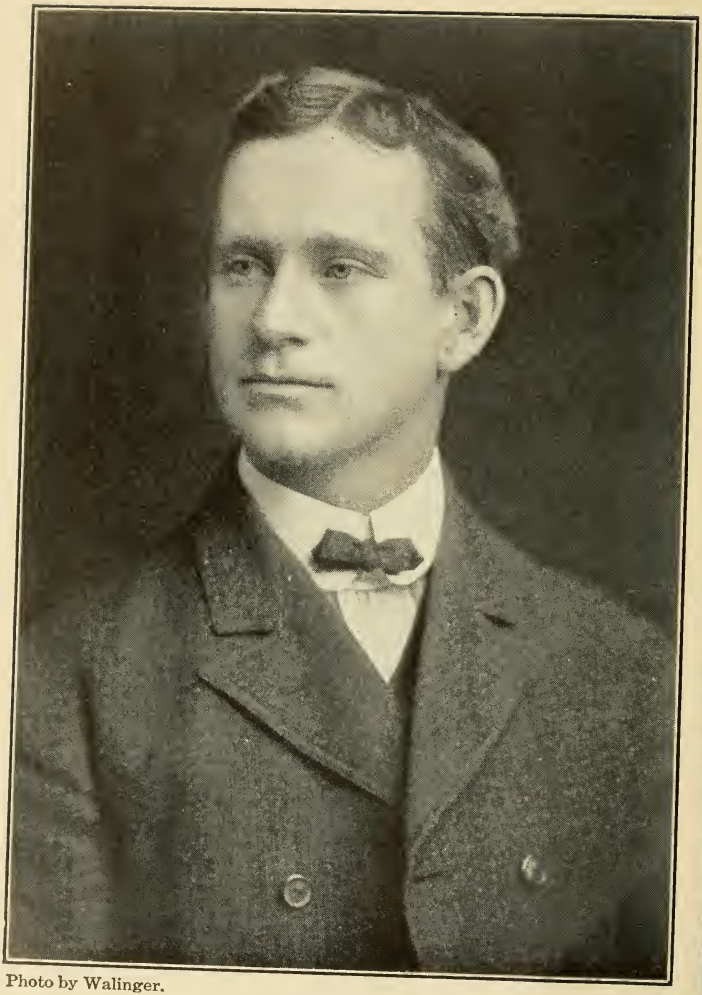


Photo by Walinger.

ROBERT L. WELCH.

Leagues in Operation in 1905

General Leagues

*COMMERCIAL *MERCANTILE

*SOUTH SIDE ATHLETIC

*SUBURBAN *SOUTH SIDE *NORTHWEST

*MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Business Leagues

*BANKERS *JEWELERS

†RAILWAY FREIGHT CLERKS

§MILK DRIVERS *PACKERS

*SASH, DOOR AND BLIND

Secret Societies

‡KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

†COLUMBIAN KNIGHTS

†CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

*NORTH AMERICAN UNION

Church Leagues

*BIBLE CLASS *PRESBYTERIAN *CHRISTIAN

*WEST SIDE SUNDAY SCHOOL, M. E.

---

*Plays Saturdays. †Plays Sundays. ‡Plays both Saturdays and Sundays.
§Plays during week.

HENRY G. FISHER,
Editor of the Chicago Amateur Base Ball Annual.

PREFACE

In presenting to base ball lovers this book, the second annual publication of THE CHICAGO BASE BALL ANNUAL AND INTER-CITY BASE BALL ASSOCIATION YEAR BOOK, the publishers desire to congratulate both the amateur and semi-professional players of the Garden City on their work last year. It was thought by many of those close to the heart of base ball that at the close of 1904 the game had reached a point from which improvement would be almost impossible and the growth if any, but small.

During the winter, however, various things happened both to base ball and other sports, the former showing that plans were being laid for more extensive campaigns by the managers, while in the latter, notably horse racing, a decided retrograde movement was seen and the first meeting of the Inter-City Association proved that base ball this year was to prove even better this year than last. Already last season's records for the number of games played on a single Sunday have been passed, although Spring has hardly arrived, while a gain has been made both in the number and the personnel of the players engaged in Saturday base ball in the ranks of the amateur leagues.

Two distinct movements, out of the ordinary, are noticeable this year, the first being the number of new parks which are being fenced in at the desirable locations all over Chicago, nearly all of which are proving money makers right from the start, while the second movement is the rapid rise of many of the smaller base ball clubs into the semi-professional ranks.

The first of these movements, that of the building of base ball parks, is directly traceable to the enormous success scored by West End Park, the grounds at Forty-eighth Avenue and West Madison Street, where the crowds went in droves almost on the opening day and have continued ever since. When Gunther Park was opened almost at the end of last year, at the corners of Ashland, Leland Avenues and North Clark Street, it capped the success of the West End Athletic Association, and the rival managers of the grounds have been in friendly argument ever since as to which is drawing the most people.

Other managers viewed with surprise the wonderful success of these two parks and it was not very long before reports began to flow in of other grounds being fenced in and grand stands going up. With careful management there should be no reason why every one of these new parks should not pay handsomely on

WILLIAM C. NIESEN,
Manager Gunther Base Ball Club.

the investment and incidentally the game be benefited by their existence.

As for the second state of things, the increase in the number of semi-professional teams, the term semi-professional being applied to those teams which play games for either a percentage of the receipts received from paid admissions, or a stated guarantee for the appearance of the team, the growth was fully expected. The building of so many new parks, over a dozen first-class ones coming under this head, has taken that number of teams off the traveling circuit and increased the number of grounds by just that number. This created a condition where a traveling team had more chance of getting a good game than the home team had and the better of the amateur teams have moved up a notch in consequence and are now traveling the circuit. Two years ago there were less than a dozen teams of the class of Manager Ollinger's Aurora team, Manager Niesen's Gunthers, Manager Lynam's West Ends, or the traveling teams, such as the Spaldings, Athletics, Marquettes, South Chicagos, All Chicagos and half a dozen others. This year fully twenty teams are capable of putting up a stiff argument with any of the teams named.

With the increase of the semi-professional element has come a dearth of really good players and minor and major leagues have not found the local men quite so willing to jump at any offer as in former years, as they are sure of permanent engagement inside the city with the opportunity of engaging in their regular occupation without interruption. That good men are in demand is conceded by all and no better illustration is possible of this lack than the fact that one man who used to hold top rank among local pitchers until injured two years ago by a pitched ball, was induced to get back into the game early in the season, the experiment, however, not proving a success.

A victory achieved by the amateurs during the cold season has been that of landing their candidate in the spring elections to public office, the returns indicating that something like 50,000 votes were cast for Captain A. C. Anson out of 126,000 total votes, simply because of "Old Anse" having been a well-liked base ball player. Without the help of the base ball men Anson's election would have proven impossible, and there is no doubt but that the city authorities appreciate this to the fullest extent. From the political side, amateur base ball players have nothing to fear so long as the game is conducted in a clean, wholesome manner and this is being done by the Inter-City Baseball Association, the big free-lance organization which this year numbers every good team in the city in its ranks, treating both amateur and semi-professional alike.

I. STERNHEIM,
Sergeant-at-Arms and Director Inter-City Base Ball Association.

The amateur league situation this year has improved over last, not in any enormous increase in the number of the organizations but in the character and playing strength enlisted in them. Some eighteen leagues in all finished their schedules last year, while at the opening of this year there were twenty, all in strong shape. Of these the Bible Class is the greatest in numerical strength, having some forty-eight uniformed teams in its ranks, while fans await the end of the year to decide whether the Commercial, the Packers, or the Mercantile League will hold the honor of being the leading organization in high class play.

A new commercial league is making its bow this year in the Merchants' Association, and time alone will delegate to it its proper place in the local field. Of the secret societies which occupied the field last year, nearly all have come back into the game with increased enthusiasm, while the two new ones are making their debut, the Knights of Columbus and the North American Union. The Church leagues are stronger and indications point to a trustification of those clubs into one central organization next year with an avowed intention of making their own players declare either for or against Sunday base ball as far as it concerns themselves. The effect of this would be to partly establish the lines between the amateur and semi-professional ranks, although its effect would be unimportant on the larger class of base ball men who follow the Sunday games.

The tendency last year to pay both umpires and score-keepers is even more pronounced this year and cannot be too warmly urged upon all of the local leagues which desire faithful service from the men whose work is far from being all enjoyment.

Rowdyism on the ball field is fast disappearing, the leading authorities in the various local leagues being resolved as a body to stamp it out wherever it appears. Last year saw singularly few fights on local ball fields and this year there will be fewer. Base ball is so well handled locally that once a player gets in disfavor his chances of improving his position or standing in the local field will be lost.

Another point that cannot be too strongly urged on all managers without distinction is the necessity of keeping a correct score of their games and offering for publication in the newspapers only genuine results. The newspapers are endeavoring to give the amateurs proper attention in their columns without fear or favor, but they are not inclined to accept scores from teams that have ever turned in a "fake" score. Few bad scores were printed last year and this year will see fewer. It is not sufficient that the managers of opposing teams get together after a game and agree to put down the runs and hits for publication, for the newspaper is the party most interested and that will not stand for any crooked work.

D. B. FOX,
Secretary
Inter-City Base Ball Association.

NORMAN C. NAYLOR,
Third Vice-President
Inter-City Base Ball Association.

Attention is again called to the varying eligibility rules of the different leagues. In the Bible Class League no player is eligible who plays in any Sunday game throughout the year. The Commercial League allows anything to go in the way of players, it only being necessary to wear the proper uniform. The Mercantile prescribes that four of the players must come from the house represented in the league; the Catholic Order of Foresters, and Knights of Columbus, Columbian Knights and Maccabees, that a player must be in good standing in his order only and belong to the council or court he plays with. In the South Side Athletic League a player to compete in the last three games must have played one full game with the team earlier in the season, while the South Side allows a complete new registration every week of fifteen players. In the Merchants' Association all players must come from the house represented, while in the Jewelers' only the battery is forced to be employed by the house, the rest being eligible from anywhere.

Last year an estimate of the number of players engaged each Saturday showed 1,940 players in uniform each week, not counting the extra men taken along in case of accidents. There are probably nearer 4,000 men this year in the amateur leagues, while the free-lance teams will bring the grand total up to 10,000 men who don a uniform every week during the five months from May to September. The fans have increased with the players until now at least 100,000 are out each week at the games, which means that more people attend local amateur base ball games during the summer than attend the theaters in the colder months, putting the amateur game in the very front of the local amusement attractions of Chicago. Like last year's, this book does not take into any consideration the teams not uniformed or are not members of some of the amateur leagues or the big Inter-City. Colleges, high schools and the major and minor leagues are all treated outside of the limits of this publication, which is dedicated alone to the amateur and semi-professional players and managers of Chicago who are in the game for the love of it and whose sole bond of common interest is the great American game.

J. J. LYNAM,
Director Inter-City, Manager West Ends.

HARRY KENNEDY,
Director Inter-City.

Inter-City Base Ball Association

Organized 1904.

Officers—President, George W. McGurn; First Vice-President, John Kozlik; Second Vice-President, M. A. Meyer; Third Vice-President, Norman B. Naylor; Treasurer, Harry Miller; Secretary, D. B. Fox; Sargeant-at-Arms, Louis Sternheim; Press Representative, Fred McGuire.

Board of Directors—George W. McGurn, Athletics, Chairman; J. J. Lynam, West Ends; Harold S. Bailey, Presbyterian League; Willis D. Melville, Mercantile League; M. Simpson, Grosse Clothiers; Jack Keary, Marquettes; Frank Saunders, South Chicagos; David Convey, Mohawks; Louis Sternheim, All-Chicago; Harry Kennedy, St. Vincents.

All officers are also ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

League meets every Monday night at 74 Dearborn Street.

Annual dues, including every assessment, twenty-five cents each club.

Now in its second year of existence, the Inter-City Base Ball Association, stands alone in the field as the governing body of the free-lance clubs and the amateur base ball leagues of Chicago and the central west. Organized early in 1904, it met with instant success, but it took long months for the smaller amateur teams to discover for themselves that they were treated with the same consideration that the larger teams enjoyed.

Honesty, faithfulness and the love of base ball have been the guiding rules of the association and no little of the success of the league is due to the sturdy good nature, honesty and ability of its president, George W. McGurn, and his fellow-officers, who have neglected their own interests as the managers of teams which have been in the public eye for years, to serve the interests of the managers of free-lance teams all over the city.

Associated with Mr. McGurn as officers of the association this year are M. A. Meyer, last year president of the Brewers' League and this year a park owner; Norman B. Naylor, whose skill in handling the Oak Leas caused their recognition by the big semi-professional teams as opponents worthy of their game; Treasurer Harry Miller, who brings to office all the experience he has gained as president of the Packers' League; Sergeant-at-Arms Louis Sternheim, now the dean on the Board of Directors and one of its most faithful officers; and Fred McGuire, the efficient press representative, who knows almost every manager and player in the city.

The Board of Directors, all new men this year, include Manager J. J. Lynam of the West Ends, Judge Willis Melville,

J. P. KEARY,
Manager
Famous Marquettes Base Ball Team.

M. A. MEYER,
President
Brewers League.

FRANK B. SAUNDERS,
Manager
South Chicagos.

who personally made a big success of the Mercantile League last year; Harold S. Bailey, Chairman of the Board of Control of the Young Men's Presbyterian Base Ball League, and M. Simpson, manager of the Grosse Clothiers, one of the latest of the park teams to break into the game. Without exception these men stand for all that is best in local base ball and protests decided by them will have all the benefit that unprejudiced consideration can give.

Promises made last year to free-lance teams that they would be helped to arrange dates with outside teams were fulfilled to the letter and many local clubs played their first engagements outside of Chicago in 1904 as a result of being a member of the Inter-City Association. No team that is strong enough to hold their own around the circuit will have trouble this year in arranging these games which not alone return the player his expenses but give him a holiday which is remembered in after-years.

Beyond that the teams have the added assurance that they will have fair treatment at all times from the other clubs in the association, while the privilege of arranging their games at one central point needs no mention to call attention as to its advantages. In addition the newspapers have come to give good recognition to the teams in the association, knowing that all news furnished to them by it is reliable.

The association, although nominally only in its second year, is a direct descendant of the oldest organization of amateur base ball clubs in Chicago—the Associated Ball Clubs, which met for years at 83 East Madison Street. In 1903 the time of the officials who were then at the head of it was employed in running the Inter-State Base Ball League, and the Associated Ball Clubs was allowed to lapse.

The present association was first formed last year at the Sherman House. The accommodations proved too small for it and successive changes were made to the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Palmer House and finally to the present quarters, 74 Dearborn Street, near Rudolph, where it is hoped the hall will prove large enough to enable the meetings to be held in comparative comfort.

At the regular meetings of the league the attendance this year has run as high as five hundred, all actively interested either as managers or players. Where last year as many as sixty games were arranged at a single meeting for the following Sunday, the number early this year reached one hundred, all of them bona fide games between teams of first-class strength, and all of them free-lance games in which the sole power over them was vested in the Inter-City Base Ball Association, who have seen

FRED McGUIRE,
Press Representative Inter-City
Association.

ED. JIRIK,
Manager
White Rocks.

to it that the games were played fairly and squarely, and with as little "rowdyism" as is possible in a game where excitement runs as high as it does in base ball.

A most promising feature this year of the membership of the Inter-City League is the active participation in its affairs of the owners of the new local parks; men who have money at stake and who are bound to do their best to encourage the game. These parks, their location, manager and the home team are as follows, being named in the order of their establishment as far as possible:

Auburn Park, 79th Street and Wentworth Avenue; F. C. Leland manager, home team the Leland Giants.

West End Park, Forty-eighth Avenue and West Madison Street, J. J. Lynam manager, home of the West Ends.

Gunther Park, Leland and Ashland Avenues and North Clark Street, W. C. Niesen manager, home of the Gunthers.

White Rock Park, Fortieth and Ogden Avenues, Ed. Jirik manager, home of the White Rocks.

Hand's Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Stony Island Avenue, Fred McGuire manager, home of the Whiting Greys.

Northwest Park, Fortieth and Grand avenues, M. A. Meyer manager, home of the Schoenhofens.

White Giants Park, Thirty-fifth Street and Ashland Avenue, Joseph Kozlek manager, home of the White Giants.

Melink's Park, Polk Street and Washtenaw Avenue, home of the Fortunes' Topaz.

Grosse Clothier Park, Elston and Western Avenues, M. Simpson manager, home of the Grosse Clothiers.

Gainer & Koehler Park, Southport Avenue and Marianna Street, Tony Bahler manager, home of the Gainer & Koehlers.

Normal Athletic Association Park, Sixty-ninth and Green Streets, Ed. Eckman manager, home of the Normal Athletics.

Lake View Park, Wellington and Ashland Avenues, George Roll manager, home of the Lake Views.

Hot Corn Park, Forty-second and Milwaukee Avenue, Frank Wilson manager, home of the Hot Corns.

Benson & Rixon Park, Diversey Street and Milwaukee Avenue, home of the Benson & Rixons.

Weber & Reinberg Park, Granville Boulevard and East Ravenswood Park, home of the Weber & Reinbergs.

Out-of-town grounds, where local clubs usually prove the visiting attraction almost every Sunday, are as follows: Kenosha, where both Peter Breen and Peter Herman have

1, Graber; 2, Fish; 3, Meier; 4, "Skel" Roach, Coach; 5, McKee; 7, Burton; 8, Welch, Mgr.; 9, Vance; 10, Hill; 11, Cass, Mascot; 12, Cassiboine.

SPALDING BASE BALL TEAM.

parks; Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Clinton (Iowa), Woodstock, Waukegan, Racine, Kewaunee, Kankakee, Knox (Ind.), Chicago Heights, Blue Island, Streator, LaSalle, Ottawa, Dixon, St. Charles, Quincy, Peoria, Lincoln, Whiting, Hammond, Hedgewisch, Fairmount, Fowler (Ind.), East Chicago (Ind.), Elmhurst, Rochelle, Sycamore, Marseilles, Pana, Highland Park, Garrett (Ind.), Mokena and Wheaton.

Of the big traveling teams which have not been absorbed by the parks as yet, there are left the Spaldings, Athletics, Marquettes, All-Chicagos, South Chicagos, Union Giants, White Rocks, and others, some of the new bidders for place in the first rank being the Mohawks, Morgans, Normals, Chicago Maroons and others.

The complete list of clubs, which includes over three hundred free-lance teams, not counting any of the clubs in the regular leagues which are also members in good standing and which make over six hundred in the Inter-City; in the Inter-City Association on June 1, 1905, is as follows, it being the first time that any similar organization in this country has ever published such a list:

Athletics
Aurora
All-Chicagos
Armour & Co.
Argos Club
Anglo-American
Arrow A. C.
Apollo A. C.
Anderson & Lind

Buena Parks
Boehn Professionals
Bryers
Berry Candy
Buffalo A. C.
Bloomer Girls
Belmonts
Belmont Rockets
Blue Island
Bush Temple B. B.

Chicago Maroons
Chicago Letter Carriers
Corpus Christi
Chicago Edgars
Chicago & Alton

Armitage Victors
Austin Colts
American Steel & Wire
Austin B. B.
Austin A. C.
August Dombrows
Arlington Heights
Anheuser Busch

Blaine A. C.
Baer Bros. & Prodie
Benson & Rixon
Boyce, The A. C.
Buckeye Consolidated A.A.
Big Fours
Beldens
Benson & Rixon's Greens
Berry Athletics

Central A. C.
Clarions
Central Park P. A.
Canton, Ill.
Conways

1, Ball; 2, F. McGurn; 3, Geo. McGurn, Mgr.; 4, Koukalik; 5, Ryan; 6, Ginger; 7, Andrews; 8, Hughes; 9, Scanlan; 10, Parker; 11, Black. Morrison, Photo.

ATHLETICS BASE BALL TEAM.

Chicago Heights
Chicago Telephone
Ciceros
Calumet A. C.
Columbus Brew B. B.
Chandlers
Calumbia Giants
Clinton, Ia.
Claremont A. C.
Chicago Union Giants
Choctaws
Chicago & Northwesterns
Crystals
Chicago Americans

Dexters
Dixons
Delmar P. Club.
Dassler's
Damen Council

Emmetts
Englewood Men's Club
Elmore A. C.
Emer's Pets
Elgin, Ill.
Eureka A. C.
Eclipse

Franklins
Fuller & Fuller
Frankels
Farwells
Friend A. C.

Grosse Clothiers
Gunthers
Gano Unions
Golden Rods
Gordon A. C.
Gems

Hot Corns
Harrison A. C.
Hamilton A. C.
Hyde Park A. C.
Hammonds
Highland Park Browns
Holy Cross A. C.
Havlins

Chicago Brights
Clybournes
Chicago Dents
Chicago Grays
Careys
Chicago Firemen, No. 45
Chicago Reserves
C. N. W. & J.
Conkey, H. B.
Crown Brew. B. B.
Cusons
Chicago Pastimes
Clarets

DesPlaines Stars
Doda Reds
Douglass Parks
Delaware

El Cathelos
Englewoods
Englewood Blues
Eleventh Presly
Elmhurst Reds
Earle Park

Felix, J. R.
Fortune Topaz
Felix Colts
Fowler, Ind.
Frankfort, Ill.

Gainer & Koehler
Garfield A. C.
Grand Crossing Tack Co.
Gulds, J. P.
Glen Ellyn
Galesburg, Ill.

Home Clothing Co.
Highland Park Crescents
Hamiltons
Hot Shots
Hamler Boiler & Tank
Henn & Gabler
Hummell's Pride
Hartfords

1, Kernan; 2, Armbruster; 3, Munch; 4, Fenton; 5, Gertenrich; 6, O'Grady; 7, Lynam, Mgr.; 8, Hassett; 9, Hertel; 10, Martin, Mascot; 11, Murphy; 12, Hawkins.

Photo by Hiestand.

WEST END BASE BALL TEAM.

Independents
Illinois Glass

Joliet Standards
Jefferson Grays

Kankakee Browns
Kenneys
Kalamazoo White Sox
Kenosha
Kenosha Central Parks
Kaspers, J. V.

Leland Giants
Log Cabins
Lyon & Healey
Logan & Bryant
Lafayette Council
Locusts
Lowell, Ind.
Lake View B. B.

Marquettes
Medora
Mohawks
Morrill Park
Maples
Morgan & Wright
Monroe
Morgan A. C.
Marquette "Ligts"
Morris B. B.
Monroe A. C.

North Ends of Blue Island
Novelties
Normals
Neutrals

Olivets
Oak Leas
Our Flags
Orientals

Pinzons
Park Ridge Reserves
Ping Pongs
Portland B. B.
Pyness A. C.
Postals
People's Gas Lights

Invincibles
Illinois Steel Co.

Jordons

Keeley Malts
Kid Hermans
Kiper, L., & Sons
Kewanee, Ill.
Kankakee, Jrs.

La Salle, Ill.
Lynchs
Leo XIII. Council
Loudins
La Salle Tigers
Libertys
Logos

McGurys
Maplewood B. B.
Morton Grove
Malt Marrows
Metropolitans
Monitors
Midley Colts
Mandels
McHale's B. B.
Mobiles
Mont Clare's

Newmans
North Stars
National Life B. B.

Owls, The
Oak A. C.
Olympics

Park Manors
Princeton A. C.
Pullman Lakesides
Peter Hands
Pullmans, The
Pauley's Colts

1, Keeley; 2, Riley; 3, Ransome; 4, McGiblin; 5, Pedroes; 6, Lyons; 7, Zangerle; 8, Bergman; 9, Stellman; 10, LeJeune.

GUNTHER BASE BALL TEAM.

Photo by Smallwood.

River Forest
Rookerys
Renns A. C.
Rhodes A. C.
Rheingolds
Reynolds
Royal Social A. C.
Roseland Eclipse

South Chicagos
Schoenhofens
Sioux Valley A. C.
Spaldings
Streator Reds, Streator, Ill.
Skillers
Standard Maroons
Settlement A. C.
St. Clement B. B.
S. & S.
Stellars
Stoddards
Swenson's Kids
Schnindlers
Simmons Mfg. Co.
So. Chicago O'Donnells

Troy A. C.
Thistle A. C.
Traceys
Tiowanda Club

Union Leader A. C.

Vordas, Pilsen's

Whiting Grays
White Giants
West Ends
Wanens
Winslows
Wabash A. C.
Whitey Citys
Webster Playground
Whites
White Eagles
Washington A. C.
Waukegan, Ill.
Woodstock, Ill.
Woodlawns
White Rocks

Ravens, The
Royal Arcanums
Reliance A. C.
Royal A. C.
Rogers Parks
Red Sox
Reagans

South End Imp. & A. C.
Seneca A. C.
Shamrock A. C.
San Topels
Stem Clothiers
Sanbergs, N. J.
Stiles Club
Sullivans
Summerdales
Span A. C.
Stoney Islands
Superior B. B.
Suburbans
Stuckarts
Schloers

Tornadoes
Tioga
Tremonts

Unitys

Van Burens

Wabash
Weber & Reinberg
Woodlawn Presley Team
Webers, B. F.
Wieboldts
Winchester A. C.
West Chicago, Ill.
White Sox
Winston A. C.
White Stars
Wheaton, Ill.
Wentworth Grays
Webster Colts
White City A. C.

1, Holmes; 2, Katoll; 3, Knolls; 4, Conrad; 5, Wells; 6, Keary, Mgr.; 7, Hughes; 8, Hayes; 9, Lang; 10, Ebert; 11, "Dot" Ebert, Mascot.

MARQUETTES BASE BALL TEAM.

Photo by Hiestand.

Constitution

of the

Inter-City Base Ball Association

ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be known as the INTER-CITY BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

The object of this Association is to protect and promote the mutual interests of base ball clubs and players.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any base ball club may become a member of this Association on written application to the President of the Association, signed by the manager or captain, and accompanied by documents that said club is regularly organized, officered and uniformed.

Sec. 2. Such application shall at once be transmitted by the Secretary to the Board of Directors, who shall immediately investigate and report upon said application.

Sec. 3. The voting upon an application for membership shall be by ballot; a two-thirds vote being requisite for election.

Sec. 4. Clubs shall be represented and shall be entitled to two representatives. They shall present a certificate from the President, Manager, or Secretary of their club, showing their authority to act, but no club shall have more than one vote.

Sec. 5. All clubs out of the corporate limits of Chicago, in this Association, shall have exclusive control of the city or town in which it is located, and no club of this Association shall, under any circumstances be allowed to play any club in such city or town therein located without the written consent of the Manager or Captain of the club recognized by this Association.

ARTICLE III.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of any club may be terminated—

(1) By resignation duly accepted by a two-thirds vote of all clubs in meeting duly convened.

1, Dixon; 2, Lucas; 3, Jones; 4, F. Saunders, Mgr.; 5, Meares; 6, G. Saunders; 7, Miller; 8, Babcock; 9, Saxe; 10, Andrews; 11, Quitman.

SOUTH CHICAGO BASE BALL TEAM. 1905.

Photo by Hiestand.

(2) Disbandment of its organization or team during the playing season.

(3) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirements of the Board of Directors.

(4) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

Rules of Clubs.

Section 1. To carry into effect the provisions of Clause 3, Article III., of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the President of the Association, who shall at once notify by mail the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged.

In case the facts are disputed, the Board shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as provided in Section 4, Article 4, and the decision arrived at shall be final and conclusive, except in case of expulsion, when a two-thirds vote of all clubs present shall be necessary.

Sec. 2. When a game has been arranged to be played and either club desires to cancel said game, it shall be the duty of such club to notify the other club in writing, not less than two weeks before the date on which the game is to be played, of its intention to cancel the game. Any club that cancels a game without giving the required notice, and without any just cause, will be liable to expulsion from the Association.

Provided, That this will not waive any written agreement that may exist and contain conditions waiving the right to notice if clubs enter into such arrangements of their own accord.

Games must be played as scheduled or due notice given if either club is unable to fulfill its date.

Sec. 3. A notice of one week must be given by either manager or player as to release or resignation.

Sec. 4. All protests shall be lodged at the first meeting following the game in question, and shall be accompanied by one dollar ($1), to be returned if protest is upheld; if not, to go into the treasury of the Association.

Sec. 5. The protest sahll be considered by a quorum of the Board of Directors. A majority rules in all cases. The decision arrived at shall be final. In case of a tie vote, the deciding vote shall be cast by the President of the Association.

Sec. 6. Any player who attacks an umpire or one of the men on the opposing team is barred from playing with any team

1, Snells; 2, Griffin; 3, Scholl; 4, Walter; 5, Laib, Capt.; 6, Meyer, Mgr.; 7, Hotten; 8, Molyneux; 9, Goldblum; 10, Mascot; 11, Foley. Photo by Gibson Art Galleries.

SCHOENHOFENS BASE BALL TEAM.

affiliated with this Association. This expulsion to be in effect until the close of the playing season.

Sec. 7. Any team turning in a fictitious score of a base ball game to any of the papers would be liable to either a fine or expulsion from the Association, the penalty to be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.

The playing rules and National Agreement, as adopted and used by the National League during the season of 1904 are adopted as the official rules to govern all games played under sanction of this Association, and shall be considered authority to decide all questions which may arise.

ARTICLE VI.

Officers and Their Duties.

Section 1. (a) At an annual meeting the Association shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Press Agent, and Board of Directors consisting of nine members. The President and Vice-President shall be members ex-officio of the Board of Directors.

(b) The President shall preside over all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors, appoint all committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or such as the Association or Board of Directors may assign him.

(c) He shall, with the Secretary, sign all necessary documents.

(d) He shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions at both Association and Board meetings. In absence of the President at any of the meetings of the Association, the Vice-President shall exercise the power and duties of the President at such meetings.

(e) No person holding an office in any other base ball association whose rules conflict with the rules of this Association shall hold an office in this Association.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall keep a true record of all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors, and shall issue all official notices; and shall be entitled to such books, stationery, blanks and materials as the actual duties of his office may require.

The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association and shall render a monthly account of his accounts.

Sec. 3. The Press Agent shall keep the press informed concerning the affairs of the Association and secure as much publictiy as possible.

1, Barton; 2, Mathews; 3, Horn, 4, Taylor; 5, Harris; 6, Green; 7, Davis; 8, Leland, Mgr.; 9, Brown, Trav. Mgr.; 10, Binga; 11, Smith; 12, Ross; 13, Mascot; 14, Holland; 15, Robinson. Photo by Hiestand.

LELAND GIANTS BASE BALL TEAM.

ARTICLE VII.

Duties of the Board of Directors.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects and purposes of the Association.

They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the Association on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the Association, and may enforce due observance of the same by such action as in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the welfare of the Association may render necessary or advisable.

They shall have general charge of affairs, funds, and property of the Association, and shall have power to expend such sums of money as may be necessary for the prompt maintenance of the Association and the discharge of its duties and obligations.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to receive and act upon all resignations of the members, officers and directors.

Sec. 2. Any officer or director of the Association desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Board in writing.

Sec. 3. Any vacancy in the Board of Directors, excepting that of President, shall be filled by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. In the event of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice-President shall succeed him.

Sec. 4. A majority of the Board of Directors present at any meeting of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII.

Election.

The officers of this Association shall be elected by ballot, on the first Sunday in March of each year, and shall hold office for one year or until the successors are duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IX.

Meetings.

Section 1. The meetings shall begin on the first Monday of March and continue to be held every Monday until the last Monday in September; meetings to be called at 8 o'clock sharp. The meeting place is 74 Dearborn Street.

Sec. 2. The President shall call special meetings of the Association upon the written petition or request of ten clubs in good standing or by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. The President shall give one week's notice to clubs of the annual election and meetings by notices in the press or by mail, at least two days' notice of all special meetings, and shall

1, Corkill; 2, Morarity; 3, Lanagan, Pres.-Mgr.; 4, Girsch, Capt.; 5, Hopkins; 6, McCauley; 7, Flynn; 8, Purcell, Umpire; 9, Gwinn; 10, Feeney; 11, Dooley; 12, Scoonhoven; 13, Smith; 14, Eul.

CLINTON BASE BALL TEAM.

state in the latter notice the objects for which the special meeting is held.

Sec. 4. The majority of clubs present at any meeting of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 5. The Board of Directors shall hold a regular meeting on the first Monday of each month, at 7:30 P. M., and the Secretary shall call a special meeting of the Board of Directors upon the written request of the President and three members of the Board.

ARTICLE X.

Fees, Dues, Etc.

Section 1. Dues shall be twenty-five cents (25c.) per annum, which shall include initiation fee, and fee must accompany application when filed.

Sec. 2. The annual dues shall be payable in advance.

ARTICLE XI.

Order of Business.

Section 1. The following shall be the order of business unless suspended by a three-fourths vote of the Association members.

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
3. Report of Board of Directors.
4. Report of committees.
5. Report of officers.
6. Reading of correspondence.
7. Election of new members.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business and arranging of games.
10. Adjournment.

Sec. 2. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be authority for the government of proceedings.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments.

Section 1. The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at any regular or special meeting of the Association called for that purpose, provided such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing and entered on the minutes, together with the name of the member proposing it, at a previous meeting of the Association.

Sec. 2. Any section of this Constitution may be suspended or its provision made non-applicable by unanimous vote at an Association meeting.

1, Monblum, Treas.; 2, Leitman; 3, Howard; 4, Ultz; 5, Meehan; 6, Sears; 7, Reitz; 8, Olinger, Mgr.; 9, R. Olinger, Mascot; 10, Campion; 11, Holmes; 12, Uckerman; 13, Doll.

AURORA (ILL.) BASE BALL TEAM.

2, Moot; 3, Geiger; 4, Lally; 5, Francis; 7, Casper; 8, Morrison; 9, Schmidt; 10, Smith; 11, Giblin; 12, Betting.

RAVENS BASE BALL TEAM. Photo by Gibbs.

1, Lennon; 3, McCormick; 4, Geever; 5, Shields; 6, Kozlik, Mgr.; 7, Driscoll; 8, Glenn; 9, McCann; 10, Quigley. 11, O'Neill.

WHITE GIANTS BASE BALL TEAM.

Photo by Hiestand.

1, Gust; 2, Brink; 3, Sternheim; 4, Burkett; 5, Kunz; 6, Kean; 7, Jackson; 8, Derrick; 9, Carney; 10, Sternheim; 11, 11, Geiss.

ALL CHICAGO BASE BALL TEAM.

1, Kennally; 2, Nicholson; 3, Staton; 4, St. Clair; 5, McKenna; 6, Smith; 7, Safford; 8, Brownlee; 9, Warner; 10, Brannon; 11, Wilson; 12, Turnipseed.

STREATOR REDS BASE BALL TEAM.

1, Graber; 2, Mears; 3, Corcoran; 4, Christy; 5, F. Melchior; 6, H. Melchior; 7, O'Brien; 8, J. Ragen; 9, Welsh; 10, Price; 11, F. Ragen.

Photo by Wallinger.

MORGAN ATHLETIC CLUB BASE BALL TEAM, 1903.

CHAS. STEIN, ALBERT H. MILLER,

Umpires Inter-City Base Ball Association.

Commercial League

Officers—President, Ralph Scarritt, River Forest; Vice-President, G. A. Lidle; Morgan & Wright; Secretary, James Hotten; Treasurer, Harry Smith, R. P. Smith Sons & Co.

Teams and Managers—River Forest, Ralph Scarritt; Morgan & Wright, G. A. Lidle; R. P. Smith Sons & Co., Harry Smith; People's Gas Light & Coke Co., B. McAvoy; Chicago Edison Co., H. N. Klein; Fuller & Fuller, George Edgarton.

STANDING OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
River Forest	*12	2	.857
American Trust and Savings Bank	12	2	.857
Angus Morrison	10	4	.714
Kellogg Switchboards	9	5	.616
Berry Candy Co.	7	7	.500
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	4	10	.286
First National Bank	1	13	.071
J. V. Farwell & Co.	1	13	.071

*River Forest won on the play-off of tie.

Nowhere in base ball, either amateur or professional, was there seen a closer finish than last year's race in the Commercial Base Ball League, the banner amateur league of Chicago for years, the race being so keen that the leading teams tied and it was left to an extra game after the schedule had closed to determine which team should win the pennant. The decision went in that game to the River Forests, who defeated the American Trust and Savings Bank team by the score of 7 to 1 before one of the most enthusiastic crowds which ever crowded into the River Forest Athletic Association's big park.

All through the season it was a case of playing every game to the limit for the three leading teams, the River Forests, American Trusts and the Angus Morrisons, and the new team in the league from the western suburb carried off the honors from the teams which finished second and third the year before, the Angus Morrisons and the American Trust. As for the Kellogg Switchboards, the third survivor in the 1904 race from the 1903 schedule and the pennant winner of that year, they proved unable to get their team working as well as in former years and they finished at the bottom of the first division in fourth place.

Rivalry was so keen in the league that it unfortunately left some stings which not even the winter's rest could heal and

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE TROPHY,
Awarded by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

when the league was reorganized for the 1905 race but one of last year's teams answered the roll-call. This was the River Forests, the pennant winners, the American Trusts, Angus Morrisons and Kellogg Switchboards declining the issue and either disbanding or going into other leagues. The four tail-enders dropped out of the field entirely, as far as league games are concerned, and are now in the free-lance ranks.

With River Forest as the surviving element of the league, five other strong teams offered to compete who proved acceptable, many others being turned away in order to have only the pick of the local talent in its ranks. These teams were the Morgan & Wrights, famous in every line of athletics in which they have essayed to enter; the R. P. Smith Sons & Co. team, winners of the Boot and Shoe League last year, in which they proved immeasurably superior to all of the other teams; the Peoples' Gas Light ad Coke Co. team, which gave evidence early in the year of its ability to hold its own in first-class company; the Chicago Edisons and the Fuller & Fuller's, both of which are being backed and encouraged by the numberless army of employes working for both houses.

Ralph Scarritt, who had proven his ability as an executive officer by his work as manager of the River Forests and other prominent local teams in former years, was chosen president for 1905, with him being elected G. A. Lidle, of Morgan & Wright, as vice-president; James Hotten, one of the best amateur first basemen in the city besides being a thorough student of the game, being selected as secretary, and Harry Smith, under whose management the R. P. Smith team made such a fine record last year and developed such fine playing strength, as treasurer.

The first amateur base ball league in the city, the Commercial League, played several successful seasons before 1897, when the Spanish-American war drew on so many of Chicago's young men that the league was allowed to die out the three succeeding seasons.

Revived in 1900 with eight good teams, it saw a most successful summer, the Swifts carrying off the pennant, the Edisons running second and the Walsh-Langes third. The other teams that year were the R. G. Duns, Fire Insurance, Telephone, Quaker Oats and Federal Steels, the latter, however, dropping out before the end of the season and having their place taken by the Sears-Roebucks.

With 1900's enthusiastic players to draw from, little difficulty was experienced in getting the teams together again in the succeeding year, the teams being the Swifts, Lyon & Healys, Cranes, Hibbards (whose place was taken in the middle of the year by

RALPH SCARRITT,
President Commercial League, 1905.

the Cranes), the Sears-Roebucks, Chicago Telephones, Mosslers and Washington Shirts. The Swifts duplicated their feat of the former year by winning the pennant for the second time, the Lyon & Healys finishing in second place.

In 1902 the promoters of the league had so many applications from teams desiring to play that the schedule was enlarged to ten teams, the Swifts dropping out, however. The championship was won by the Edisons, who were identical with the Gunthers, which played Sunday dates the same year, while Manager Hupfeldt landed the Cranes second and the Lyon & Healys took down third honors. The rest of the teams in the league in 1902 were the J. V. Farwells, Kellogg Switchboards, Tom Murray's Kids, Siegel-Coopers, Mosslers, Whitman & Barnes and Allis-Chalmers.

With such a successful history the organizers of the league in 1903 were able to draw from the pick of local talent in organizing. Eight clubs were secured and Manager Hercock of the Swifts, who had been instrumental in landing the pennant twice for them, was persuaded to re-enter the race. The loss of the Edisons was sustained and the Swifts were the only former pennant winners in the league. The teams besides the Swifts which signed the schedule were the Tom Murray's Kids, Kellogg Switchboards, Cranes, Peerless, Angus Morrisons, Illinois Steel and the American Trust and Savings Banks.

The Kellogg Switchboards won the 1903 pennant, beating the Angus Morrisons by two games, the American Trusts running third, while all of the clubs made a good race.

In 1903 the league proved the first of the local amateur organizations to provide for official umpires and score-keepers, who were paid, the Commercial setting an example which has since been followed by every other league of any importance in Chicago, while leagues in other cities have modeled themselves upon its lines. A charter was secured by the league in that year from the State and its affairs have since then been carried along on strict business lines. A handsome silver cup, donated by A. G. Spalding & Bros., is competed for each year by the league.

1, Ambos, Capt.; 2, H. C. Seidenbecker; 3, McAuley; 4, J. Stephan; 5, Salisbury; 6, Hilgendorf; 7, W. Stephan; 8 J. R. Seidenbecker, Mgr.; 9, Leicht; 10, Kirchman; 11, O. Seidenbecker, Mascot; 12, Grimes. Photo by Peery Studio'

CHICAGO EDGARS BASE BALL TEAM.

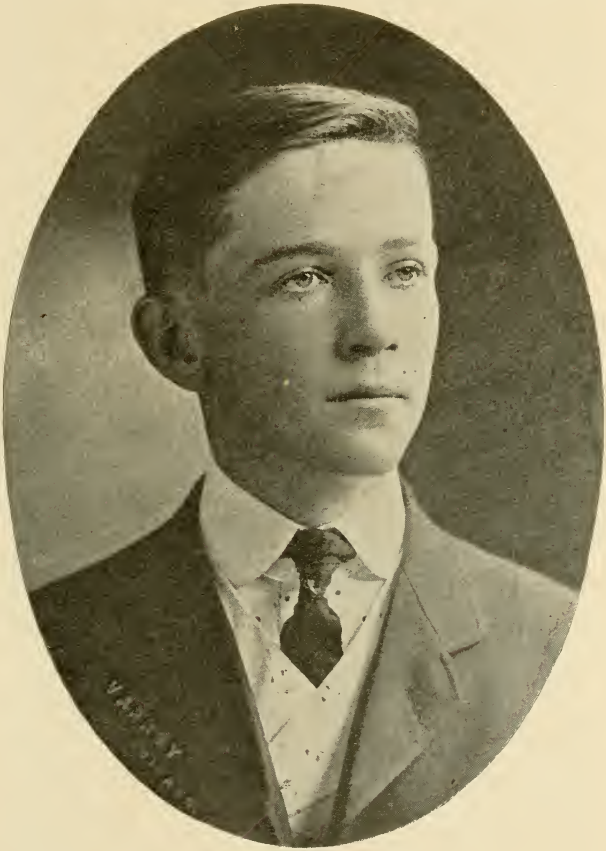


Photo by Varney.

HARRY T. SMITH,
Treasurer Commercial League.

JAMES HOTTEN,
Secretary Commercial League.

1, Geiger; 2, Fedtke; 3, Stanton, Mgr.; 4, Rooney; 5, Reagan; 6, Clark; 7, Brice; 8, Melchoir; 9, H. Melchoir; 10, Glenn.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD BASE BALL TEAM.

F. O. SCHOEPPE,
Manager St. Dominick Team,
C. O. F. League.

JACK PICKETT,
Umpire.

MAURICE J. PRINDIVILLE,
Manager and Captain
Chicago Maroons.

Bankers' Base Ball League

Organized 1901.

Officers—President, R. M. Saunders; Vice-President, A. F. Reinder; Secretary and Treasurer, W. M. Reise.

Teams and Managers—Northern Trust Company, E. C. Brown; Continental National Bank, George Jackson; Commercial National Bank, W. Vickery; Chicago National Bank, T. F. Bolstad; Corn Exchange, W. F. Farrell; Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, C. W. Hiestand.

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Northern Trust Company	9	1	.900
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	7	2	.777
Commercial National Bank	6	3	.667
Chicago National Bank	4	5	.444
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	3	6	.333
Continental National Bank	2	7	.222
American Trust and Savings Bank	0	7	.000

The Bankers' League, now in its fifth season, has secured six strong clubs from the bank clerks of the city and it gives every promise of duplicating the successes of past seasons. Of all the genuinely amateur leagues of Chicago the Bankers' has the longest and cleanest history of any of them.

Originally projected as a means of promoting sociability among the employes of the various big financial houses of the city, the league has come to be one of the greatest sources of exercises that the moneyed men possess. At times in its history the league has had trouble through some players being drafted into its teams from the outside, giving the teams securing the experts a big advantage over their opponents. As the league has aged, however, less and less trouble has been experienced from this source, chiefly because the playing ability of the regulars has increased to such a point that little outside help has been needed.

The six clubs entered this year are the Northern Trust team, winners of the short schedule of 1904; the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, who ran second last season after starting out as though the race was all over and they had the championship tucked away; the Commercial Nationals, Chicago Nationals, Corn Exchange and Continental Nationals.

All of these teams are in good shape and the league has reduced in size only to gain in personnel. In casting about for

SILVER CUP PRESENTED BY A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TO BANKERS LEAGUE TO BE WON THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

a president this year the managers decided to get some man who had no connection with any of the clubs in the league and they found the man ready to their hands in the person of Mr. R. M. Saunders, who had by his executive ability brought the league through its most successful schedule in its five years of existence, the year of 1903.

With Mr. Saunders were secured Mr. O. F. Reinder as vice-president and Mr. W. M. Reise as secretary and treasurer. The presence of these men at the head of the Bankers' League is almost a guarantee that the schedule will be lived up to in good shape.

In former years the Spalding Cup, one of the handsomest trophies ever put up for competition in a base ball league, has been won by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in 1903, and the Northern Trust Company in 1904. Previous to 1903 the State Bank won the championship in 1901, a pennant being then the trophy, while in 1902 the league fell into hard times and did not finish the schedule.

1, Craig; 2, Hanrahan; 3, McCament; 4, Haley; 5, Gold; 6, Collor; 7, Black, Capt.; 8, Haskell, Pres.; 9, Prussing; 10, Hiestand, Mgr.; 11, Tiffany; 12, Lowry.

Photo by Hiestand.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK BASE BALL TEAM.

Bankers' League.

1, Collor; 2, Schmidt; 3, Harkness; 4, Hiestand; 5, Black; 6, Haley; 7, Reynolds; 8, Lowry; 9, Gold; 10, Tiffany.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions Bankers League, 1903.

1, Bartell; 2, Rodosy; 3, Meinke; 4, Matthews, Mgr.; 5, Kensch; 6, Aldrich, Asst. Mgr.; 7, H. Bartell; 8, Steadman; 9, Post; 10, Lind; 11, Dantel.

ROCK ISLAND BASE BALL TEAM.

Mercantile League.

Mercantile Base Ball and Athletic League of Chicago

Incorporated 1904.

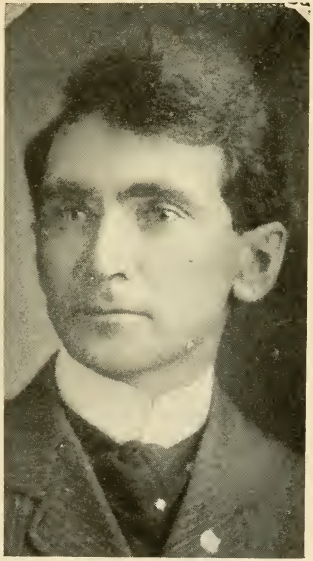
Officers—President, Willis Melville; Vice-President, John Connelly; Treasurer, S. E. Holden; Secretary, G. L. Koehler.

Teams and Managers—Washington Shirt Co., Willis Melville; L. Wolff Manufacturing Co., John Connelly; Butler Bros., S. E. Holden; The N. K. Fairbank Co., G. L. Koehler; R. J. Kittredge & Co., J. A. Caulfield; Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., A. J. Frieberg; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, F. S. Matthews; Kelley, Maus & Co., C. E. Bauer.

Staff of Umpires—Harry Cross, J. LaThomas, J. Lynch, T. F. White, James Barry and L. McGlennan.

The Mercantile Base Ball League last year had one of the most successful seasons of any of the local leagues, playing every game without a postponement or a forfeiture; the L. Wolffs, managed by John Connelly, winning the pennant right in the closing games after both the Washington Shirts and the Butler Bros. had disputed their road to the title. The closing game on August 28 determined the pennant winner, the Wolffs meeting the Butler Bros., in which a victory for the Butlers would have tied three teams for the championship, the Wolffs, Butlers and Washington Shirts. The Wolffs won in sensational style, forcing the Butlers to third, while Melville's Washington Shirts took second honors.

The standing at the finish of the 1904 pennant race was as follows:



JUDGE WILLIS MELVILLE,
President Mercantile League.

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
L. Wolff Mfg. Co.	12	2	.857
Washington Shirt Co.	11	3	.786
Butler Bros.	10	4	.714
International Harvesters	9	5	.643
Finley Barrell & Co	5	9	.357
Rock Islands	5	9	.357
Sanitary District of Chicago	4	9	.286
J. W. Sefton & Co	0	14	.000

A larger percentage of last year's clubs remain in this league than is usually the case in the general leagues, four of last year's clubs renewing the argument fought out so keenly last season. These are the three leading teams of last season, the Wolffs, Washington Shirts and Butler Bros., together with the Rock Islands, which put up a highly creditable game last year but had hard luck.

The new teams include the Chicago and Northwesterns, who have been represented in other local leagues with good success in past years, the Kelley-Maus team, which ran fourth in the Wholesale Druggists' League, although playing fine ball; the N. K. Fairbanks and the R. J. Kittredges, the two latter showing up well in their opening games.

In the election of officers, Willis Melville was unanimously chosen to head the league, his efficient work during the first schedule showing that he was a fine executive; John Connelly, the successful manager of the Wolffs, was chosen as the vice-president, Sam Holden and G. L. Kochler being installed as treasurer and secretary.

Although nominally only the second year of the league, as at present incorporated, it is really one of the oldest of the local base ball organizations, having played under the name of the Mercantile for several years prior to 1904. An initiation fee of $25 is paid by all teams members of the league, one of the heaviest charged in the city. In addition to this the various teams receive good support, either directly or indirectly, from the houses whose names they bear and the fellow-employes of the players turn out in large numbers to see the games.

All of the umpires in the games are paid, the score-keepers also being remunerated, and the league is conducted strictly upon business methods. The playing grounds this year of the league, all but one of them being in semi-professional base ball parks, are as follows: Wolff's grounds, Melink's Park, Polk Street and Washtenaw Avenue; Mercantile grounds, Normal Park, Sixty-ninth and Green Streets; Stevens Park, Grosse Clothiers Park, Elston and Western Avenues, and the public diamond at Washington Park. The schedule runs from May 13 to August 12.

Packers' League

Organized 1904.

Officers—President; H. G. Miller; Vice-President and Treasurer, C. E. Rextrew; Secretary, V. V. Foitik.

Teams and Managers—G. H. Hammond, C. E. Zoll; Nelson Morris, V. V. Foitik; Armour & Co., John Kearns; Swarzschild & Sulzberger, A. S. Billings; Anglo-American Packing and Provision Co., F. Niemoth; Swift & Co., C. E. Rextrew.

The Packers' Base Ball League gives every promise of fulfilling the prediction made last year when it opened its first schedule—that it would be the most important of the Saturday base ball leagues of the city. In 1904 the league had nothing but trouble from the day it started until the middle of the season, when it finally disbanded for the year.

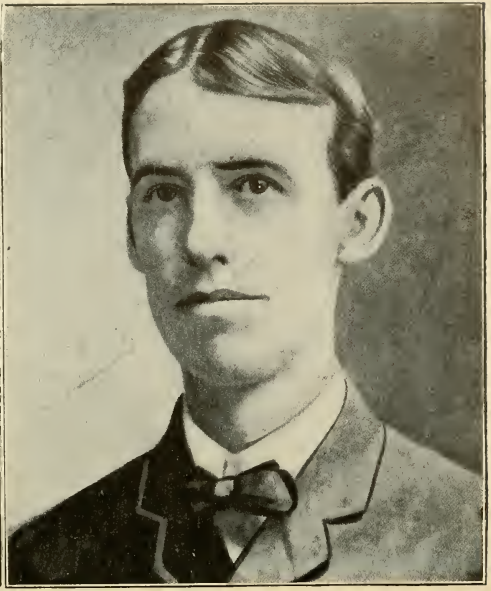
This trouble, however, was no reflection on the league or its executives, but on misfortune beyond its control. On the opening day a terrible accident occurred at one of its games, at which Mr. George Wilkes, one of the most popular members of the league and its secretary at that time, was hit in the head by a batted ball, dying a few hours later.

His death caused the league to suspend its schedule for two weeks out of sympathy, at the end of which a few games were played, when the big stock yards strike started, thousands of workers being thrown out of employment for months, among them many of the players in the league. Several forfeitures naturally enough occurred and the league finally discontinued playing after but eight weeks of play.

When the call for a meeting to reorganize for the 1905 schedule was issued it met with ready response from the big packing houses in the yards and six teams were finally chosen to form the league. These were the Hammonds, Nelson Morris, Armour & Co., Swarzschild & Sulzberger, the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Co and the Swifts.

Mr. Harry G. Miller, himself one of the star players of the amateur diamond, was chosen to guide the destinies of the league through 1905 with a capable staff of officers. The league is well financed, paying its umpires, score-keepers and having all of its teams in fine uniforms, besides which it has secured three enclosed grounds at which all of its games will be played. The league games start at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons, giving

C. E. REXTREW,
Vice-President and Treasurer Packers' League.



HARRY G. MILLER,
President Packers' League.

the other stock-yards employes time in which to go home and eat before showing up at the game.

Up to the time the league was forced to disband last year the Hammond team had a big advantage, being two games ahead of the S. & S. team.

The standing of the 1903 race up to the time the league discontinued playing for the year was as follows:

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Hammond	6	2	.750
Swartzschild & Sulzberger	4	2	.667
Swifts	4	4	.500
Armours	4	4	.500
Nelson Morris	3	3	.500
Anglo-Americans	1	7	.125

The opening games of the league this year were attended by large crowds at all three of the grounds and the standard of play was better than in any other one of the local organizations. Time alone will tell whether the Packers will take precedence over the other local leagues in the skill displayed by its ball players.

1, Smith, Scorer; 2, Kaysen; 3, Murphy; 4, Hauk; 5, Callahan; 6, Pierce; 7, Billings, Umpire; 8, Bartlett, Mgr.; 9, Dunn; 10, Johnson; 11, Voltz; 12, Gribbens; 13, Williams, Capt.; 14, McDermott, Mascot; 15, Ullman, President.

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO. BASE BALL TEAM. Photo by Suchy.

Packers League, 1904.

Catholic Order of Foresters League

Organized 1902.

Officers—President, Adolph J. Borgmeier, St. Rochus; First Vice-President, A. D. Moynihan, Newmans; Second Vice-President, J. V. Wagner, St. Louis; Secretary, James F. Mooney, Corpus Christi; Treasurer J. H. Wilson, Alice.
Teams and Managers—Corpus Christi, J. F. Mooney; Newman, J. J. Hennessey; Alice, J. H. Wilson; St. Thomas, J. Cowhey; DeSoto, Henry F. Rueter; St. Josophat, L. G. Winiecki; St. Clement, J. G. Pitra; St. Dominick, John F. Ryan; St. Louis, John V. Wagner.

The Catholic Order of Foresters are playing their fourth schedule this year with ten strong teams, cut up into two divisions, one west and the other on the south side of the city, but four Courts being in the latter division.

At the start of the year it was expected that more clubs than competed last season would enter the field, but the starting up of the Knights of Columbus League drew away quite a few of its players, while the action of the league officials in trying to get the league on an even higher plane than last year caused some of the teams to decline the issue.

However, some fourteen applicants showed up at the meetings and from these were selected the following teams: South Side, Corpus Christi, Alice and Newman, West Side, DeSoto, St. Josophat, St. Louis, St. Dominick, St. Rochus and St. Clement. Mr. Adolph J. Borgmeier, a man who has always been a hard worker in the interests of the league, was chosen as its president, in recognition of his services last year as its vice-president and of two former terms as its president, this making his third term in office.

With him are associated some of the best base ball enthusiasts in the C. O. F., among them being Mr. A. D. Moynihan, Mr. J. V. Wagner, Mr. James D. Mooney and Mr. J. H. Wilson.

In former years Unity Court proved the first winner, beating St. Rochus in the race for the 1902 pennant, the other teams being DeSoto, St. Louis and St. Charles. In 1903 two separate divisions were formed, Washington Court winning in one, St. Dominick, St. Pius, Lawndale, St. Francis and St. Charles finishing in the order named.

The other divisions also played in 1903, Unity winning, the other teams in the order of finish being DeSoto, Alice, St. Rochus, Corpus Christi, Three Kings, St. Louis and St. Monica.

JAMES F. MOONEY,
Secretary Catholic Order of Foresters.

A. J. BORGMEIER,
President Catholic Order of Foresters.

During the winter of 1903-4 the two leagues were again brought into harmonious relations and last year saw the Foresters playing under the same head, with the result that Washington Court won the West Side pennant without a single defeat, while Corpus Christi took the honors of the South Side. The teams met in the finals for the championship of the Catholic Order of Foresters pennant, playing before one of the largest crowds ever seen at Hand's Park, the Corpus Christi team beating Washington Court by the score of 4 to 1 in a bitterly fought contest.

The teams in last year's league were as follows: West and North Division—DeSoto, St. Rochus, Washington, St. Louis, St. Dominick, Holy Trinity, St. Pius and St. Francis; South Division—Corpus Christi, Newman, St. Thomas, St. Monica, Alice, Three Kings and St. Lawrence. All of the teams finished the schedule and the games were marked by clean-cut playing.

Paid umpires and scorekeepers, together with a strict rule as to uniforms, have been passed by the league, which plays all of its games on Sunday. The grounds of the various teams are as follows: Corpus Christi and Newman, Sixty-seventh Street and Woodlawn Avenue; Alice, Thirty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue; while St. Thomas plays every game at its opponents' grounds. On the West Division, DeSoto plays at Wilson and Lincoln Avenues; St. Rochus at Forty-fourth and Grand Avenues; St. Louis at Twelfth Street and California Avenue; St. Dominick at Western Avenue and Twenty-third Street; St. Josophat at Perry Street and Wrightwood Avenue, and St. Clement at Forty-second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. DeSoto, St. Rochus, St. Louis and Alice Courts call their games at home at 10 A. M., the others at 3 P. M.

A. D. MOYNIHAN,
1st Vice-President C. O. F. League.

JOHN V. WAGNER,
2d Vice-President C. O. F. League.

J. H. WILSON,
Treasurer C. O. F. League.

1, Kelly; 2, Lang; 3, Schults; 4, Wellman; 5, Glennon; 6, Curry; 7, Mooney; 8, J. Fitzgerald; 9, Gallagher; 10, O'Neil; 11, G. Fitzgerald; 12, Owens; 13, Dunn; 14, Watson; 15, Suffield; 16, Barrett; 17, Snelling; 18, McDonald; 19, Nuth.

Photo by Martyn.

CORPUS CHRISTI COURT BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions Catholic Order of Foresters League, 1904.

1, Hoff; 2, Thies; 3, Lauer; 4, Kean, Mgr.; 5, Mueller; 6, Borgmeier; 7, Pohls; 8, Wittman; 9, Riske; 10, Steffens.

ST. ROCHUS COURT BASE BALL TEAM.

Catholic Order Foresters League.

1, Kennedy; 2, McAuliff, Chief Ranger; 3, Mooney; 4, Bieber; 5, A. J. Kramer, Mgr.; 6, McMahon; 7, J. J. Kramer, Chief Ranger; 8, Golden; 9, Lauterbach; 10, Hayes; 11, Lorenz; 12, Hart, Capt.; 13, Burns, 14, Moran.

UNITY COURT BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions Catholic Order Foresters League, 1902-1903.

1, E. J. Bonetti; 2, J. V. Wagner; 3, Berkley; 4, Demling; 5, P. Wagner; 6, R. Lauk; 7, A. L. Bonetti; 8, Kurtz; 9, O'Connell; 10, P. Lauk; 11, Hitzler.

ST. LOUIS COURT BASE BALL TEAM.

Catholic Order Foresters League.

1, Coutre; 2, S. Gaul; 3, N. Schou, Chief Ranger; 4, M. Schou; 5, Fry; 6, Reinhardt; 7, A. Gaul; 8, Henig, Mgr.; 9, Fieberg, Capt.; 10, Hoffman; 11, Jacobs, Mascot; 12, J. Gaul; 13, Charbonnier.

DE SOTO COURT BASE BALL TEAM.

Catholic Order Foresters League.

NORMAN K. ROBB,
President
Young Men's Bible Class League.

Bible Class League

Organized 1903.

Officers—President, Norman K. Robb, 201 S. Clark street; Secretary, Ransom E. Walker, 92 LaSalle street; Treasurer, Roy F. Shobe, 6320 Normal avenue.

Seven vice-presidents act with the general officers, being president of each division and controlling it under the direction of President Robb. These vice-presidents are as follows: North Division, O. C. Bruhlman; North Shore Division, George F. Swenson; Maplewood Division, T. E. Bodin; Austin Division, Roy O. Gilbert; West Division, C. M. Connaughy; South Division, H. S. Wright; Pullman Division, A. R. Lowe.

Teams and managers, together with the executive officers of each division are as follows:

NORTH DIVISION.

Officers—President, O. C. Bruhlman; Secretary, H. W. Standige; Treasurer, Albert Riggs.

Teams and Managers—Haynes Class, S. B. Cramer; First M. E., G. W. Carrothers; Hunter's Class, John Genn; Gross Park Congregational, A. G. Riggs; Belden Avenue Presbyterian, G. R. Buck; Grace M. E., F. E. Kunce.

NORTH SHORE DIVISION.

Officers—President, George F. Swenson; Secretary, C. S. Kehler; Treasurer, D. E. Winter.

Teams and Managers—Epworth M. E., O. F. Paisley; Belden Avenue Presbyterian, H. Hackard; Summerdale Congregational, R. L. Browne; Fifth United Presbyterians, George F. Swenson; Emanuel M. E., D. E. Winter; Evanston Second Presbyterian, Mortimer Grover.

MAPLEWOOD DIVISION.

Officers—President, T. E. Bodin; Secretary, F. B. Holden; Treasurer, R. S. Kimbell.

Teams and Managers—Maplewood Baptist, H. H. Porter; Avondale M. E., Roy S. Kimbell; Humboldt Park Mission, G. A. Erickson; Humboldt Park Baptist, F. B. Holden; Werner Class, W. J. Ehrhart; Grace Congregational, F. E. Cooley.

AUSTIN DIVISION.

Officers—President, Roy O. Gilbert; Secretary, Sam Middleton; Treasurer, Robert H. Quayle.

Teams and Managers—Aust'n Baptist, Roy O. Gilbert; Austin Swedish Baptist, H. H. Tanney; Austin Presbyterian, Sam Middleton; Cuyler Avenue M. E., C. C. Bartlett; California Avenue Congregational, F. H. Whitten; Fifty-second Avenue Presbyterian, W. E. Gage.

RANSOM E. WALKER,
ecretary Bible Class Base Ball League
of Cook County.

ROY F. SHOBE,
Treasurer
Bible Class Base Ball League.

WEST DIVISION.

Officers—President, C. M. Connaughy; Secretary, A. G. Hunter; Treasurer, H. M. Frees.

Teams and Managers—Centenary M. E., R. W. Hazelton; Fowler Bible Class, C. M. Connaughy; Garfield Park M. E., William H. Dangel; Leavitt Street Congregational, V. W. Lamont; Union Park Congregational, A. G. Hunter; Third Presbyterian, H. E. Roer.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Officers—President, H. S. Wright; Secretary, J. M. Odell; Treasurer, W. A. Huyck.

Teams and Managers—Englewood Swedish Baptist, P. A. Lovegren; Englewood Christian, M. M. Ranstead; Woodlawn M. E., J. M. Odell; Oakland M. E., A. H. Cook; Englewood M. E., H. S. Wright; Englewood Baptist, W. A. Huyck.

PULLMAN DIVISION.

Officers—President, A. R. Lowe; Secretary, W. S. Bradt; Treasurer, N. Fraser.

Teams and Managers—North Congregational, Fred Atkins; Pullman M. E., F. A. Welch; Stephen M. E., N. Fraser; Irvine Class, W. S. Bradt; West Pullman Congregational, C. A. Carlson; West Pullman M. E., F. K. Gale.

STANDING OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE—FINALS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jackson Boulevard Christain (West)	5	1	.833
Church of the Ephiphany (Northwest)	4	2	.667
Haynes Class (North)	3	3	.500
Oaklawn M. E. (South)	0	6	.000

Forty-two clubs, fully uniformed and playing under strict rules, with paid umpires and competent score-keepers, is the record of the Young Men's Bible Class Base Ball League, the largest organization of its kind ever attempted—and it is more than an attempt, as the league has passed through two successful seasons, each time doubling its membership and running off its schedule in highly creditable form.

Last year the league played a schedule with twenty-four nines entered, being divided into four divisions of six clubs each. These divisions, with the clubs entered, were as follows:

Northwest Division—Werner Class (Grace Congregational)—St. John's Episcopal, Emanuel M. E., Fifth United Presbyterian, Church of the Epiphany, Maplewood Congregational.

North Division—Gross Park Congregational, Ravenswood M. E. Brotherwood, Belden Avenue Presbyterian, Haynes Class (Belden Avenue Baptist), Grace M. E., Emanuel Lutheran.

West Division—Q. B. Class (Austin Baptist), S. P. I. Class (Austin M. E.), Tabernacle Baptist, Jackson Boulevard Christian, Cuyler Avenue M. E., Campbell Park Presbyterian.

ROY O. GILBERT,
President Austin Division,
Bible Class League.

A. R. LOWE,
President Pullman Division,
Bible Class League.

South Division—Englewood Christian, West Pullman Congregational, University Congregational, Englewood Baptist, Oakland M. E., Woodlawn Park M. E.

A season of ten weeks, allowing every club in each division to meet each other twice, was arranged, and the four championships resulted in the Jaxons winning in the West Division, the Church of the Epiphany winning on the Northwest Side, Haynes Class getting the honors on the North, and the Oaklawn M. E. team carrying off the South Division honors. In the play-off, which attracted big crowds at every game, each club played the others two games, the Jaxons losing but one game of the series and winning the pennant of the whole league.

The former year saw the Haynes Class returned winners in the league, which that year consisted of but eight clubs, the Jackson Boulevards running second. The 1903 pennant race was as follows:

THE 1903 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Haynes Class	13	1	.930
Jackson Boulevard	11	3	.791
Moody	9	6	.600
Class Seventeen	8	7	.533
Austin Q. B.	6	8	.439
Tabernacle	4	10	.281
Englewood Christian	4	10	.281
Fifth United Presbyterian	3	11	.175

President Norman K. Robb's fine handling of the league in its 1904 campaign made him the logical candidate for the presidency when the league was reorganized for 1905 and he was elected unanimously. Ransom E. Walker was chosen secretary, with Ray F. Shobe treasurer.

A departure was made from last year's custom in handling the league affairs, in that President Robb delegated his authority over the different divisions to seven vice-presidents, who act under Mr. Robb's direction, each man being personally responsible for the success of his division. The men were selected carefully and the league possesses what appears to be one of the best lot of executives ever gathered together for such a similar purpose.

The league enjoys undisputed the honor of being the largest base ball league in the world. It was thought by many that last year had seen high-water mark in regard to the size of the league, but President Robb put in a busy winter fixing up his fences, and early in the year predicted that he would have double the number of clubs in it that were entered in 1904.

GEO. F. SWENSON,
President North Shore Division,
Bible Blass League.

O. C. BRUHLMAN,
President North Division,
Bible Class League.

These clubs would have been easily obtainable but that many applications were rejected because they did not appear to possess sufficient playing strength to go through the season. It was finally decided to limit the league to forty-two clubs, playing them in seven divisions, the winners in each division to meet the other sectional champions after the semi-finals had been played.

Like last year the league bars men who play on Sunday and this rule makes the league genuinely an amateur one.

Those familiar with the base ball situation in the country to-day realize that this will effectually bar other than amateur players from its ranks, as it is on Sundays that the greatest demand exists for professionals, and they will play on that day if no other. The league has backed this action against Sunday desecration by passing another rule forbidding the scores to be offered the Sunday newspapers for publication and all of the scores of this league will be published in the afternoon papers of the Mondays following their games.

The league is strictly non-denominational in its character, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Episcopal, Christian, Lutheran, United Presbyterians and other denominations being indiscriminately represented among the teams and the league officers.

The non-denominational character of the league has naturally given it a larger field to draw from than either of the other two Protestant leagues of the city, the Presbyterian and Christian, both of which are well represented in the Bible Class League.

The constitution of the league is a model one in every way and covers nearly every point that is likely to come up during the playing season. The constitution is as follows:

Constitution

Article I.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as the Bible Class Base Ball League of Cook County.

Article II.—OBJECT.

The promotion of fellowship among Young Men's Bible Classes of Cook County.

Article III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any base ball team composed of members of Bible Classes or members of the Sunday School is eligible to membership. Its application to be passed upon by the Executive Committee.

1, Bergman, Capt.; 2, Seabrooke; 3, Nash; 4, Turnes; 5, Sternheim; 6, G. Stevens, Mgr.; 7, W. Stevens; 8, Caul; 9, Nordquist; 12, Nehls.

HAYNES CLASS BASE BALL TEAM.

Winners of North Division Bible Class Base Ball League.

Article IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the League shall consist of a President and as many Vice-Presidents as there are divisions in the League, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall perform duties customary to such offices and who shall constitute the Executive Committee of the League.

Article V.—DIVISIONS.

The League shall be divided into divisions, each of which shall have its own officers, consisting of a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be the Executive Committee of that division. No two officers shall be chosen from the same class or Sunday School. The President of each division shall be ex-officio a Vice-President of the League.

Article VI.—REPRESENTATION AT MEETINGS.

Section 1. In all business meetings of the League each team shall be entitled to be represented by three delegates, and shall have three votes, to be equally divided among the representatives present.

Sec. 2. These representatives must be selected by the class or classes and shall have written credentials signed by the teacher or secretary of the class or the superintendent of the Sunday School.

Sec. 3. The one signing such credentials shall have power to revoke the same.

Sec. 4. These credentials shall remain in the custody of the Secretary of the League.

Sec. 5. No person shall hold office in the League who is not one of these representatives.

Article VII.—ENTRANCE FEE.

Each team entering the League shall pay an entrance fee of $1 and an annual fee of $1 thereafter.

Article VIII.—QUORUM.

Section 1. Five teams represented at a regularly called meeting shall constitute a quorum, except meetings at which amendments to the Constitution or an election of officers is to be acted on, in which case a majority of teams then in good standing shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. Robert's Rules or Order shall be the guide in all deliberations of the meetings of this League, except wherein they are in conflict with the articles of this Constitution.

Rules

No. 1.—ELIGIBILITY.

Section 1. All players must be of clean moral habits and bona fide members of the class or Sunday School from which they are entered.

1, Kunce; 2, Zack; 3, Linden; 4, Dysert; 5, Buss; 6, Provine; 7, Athey; 8, Hartley; 9, Hohn; 10, Sharpnack.
GRACE M. E. BASE BALL TEAM.

Sec. 2. No player shall be eligible to take part in any contest until after he has been a member of the class or Sunday School he represents for a period of one month, except where a player becomes eligible between the regular dates of registration, when he may register with the Secretary of the Division.

Sec. 3. A player will lose his eligibility immediately on taking part in any game of Sunday ball after registration, not to be eligible again until four weeks have elapsed since said game. No player shall be eligible who shall play in a game of Sunday base ball within one month (four weeks) prior to the first registration.

Sec. 4. Each player must attend the class or Sunday School at least two regular meetings in every month, but in case a player shall be absent from the city or county (and not playing during that time) he would not lose his eligibility on his return.

Sec. 6. No player shall be eligible to play on more than one team in the League during the season.

No. 2.—REGISTRATION.

Section 1. The manager of each team must send to the Secretary of the League before the first of each month a list in triplicate of players to be registered, with at least two dates of attendance, the triplicate list to be endorsed by the Secretary and one copy returned to the Secretary of the Division in which the team plays and one copy to the manager of said team, and one copy to be retained by the Secretary at his office, said list to be made above the following certificate:

I hereby certify that each of the persons named on this list have attended the ..... Bible Class (or classes) at least two Sundays during the month of.....according to the dates shown above.

Signed .....Manager.

Countersigned .....

Said list must be countersigned by either the teacher of the class or the Secretary of the class or Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Sec. 2. The number of players who may be registered with the Secretary every month shall not exceed eighteen in number.

Sec. 3. The original list of players must be sent to the Secretary at least ten days before the first scheduled game.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall keep on file at some central point all original monthly lists, which shall be opened to examination by any one interested.

No. 3.—UNIFORMS.

Section 1. All teams must be uniformed.

No. 4.—UMPIRES.

Section 1. An official umpire must be furnished by the League for each scheduled game.

1, Myers; 2, F. Lucas, Capt.; 3, Auw; 4, McGrath; 5, Richmond, Scorer and President of Class; 6, Gilbert, Mgr.; 7, Piggott; 8, Tice; 9, Hage; 10, Johnson; 11, Hagstrom; 12, H. Lucas; 13, Parsons; 14, Hammill.

Q. B. CLASS OF AUSTIN BAPTIST CHURCH BASE BALL TEAM.

Bible Class League.

Sec. 2. Umpires shall be paid the sum of $2.10 per game for their services.

Sec. 3. If an umpire who is assigned to officiate at a certain game should fail to put in appearance at the game, the two managers or captains may agree on one or two umpires and their selection will be official.

No. 5.—FIELD RULES.

Section 1. The playing rules of the game as published by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and as understood by the major leagues, will govern the teams on the field.

Sec. 2. The Spalding ball shall be the official ball of the League.

Sec. 3. For smoking, swearing or using obscene language a player shall be suspended by the umpire for the balance of the game.

Sec. 4. All teams which do not abide by Section 3 of this rule and instruct their Captain to remove the man suspended in the time given by the umpire for so doing, will forfeit the game then in progress.

No. 6.—FORFEITS.

Section 1. Any team playing a man who is not eligible under the rules of the League, shall forfeit all games in which such player participated.

Sec. 2. A team may forfeit a game under Section 4 of Rule 5.

Sec. 3. Any team forfeiting a game will forfeit the sum of $2. An appeal shall be allowed to the Executive Committee of the League, providing such appeal shall be brought within one week after the decision of the Executive Committee of the Division.

No. 7.—PROTESTS.

Section 1. All protests must be made in writing to the President and within three days after game protested.

Sec. 2. Protests pertaining to the eligibility of players shall come under the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee of the Division of which players protested are members.

Sec. 3. Protests which are made on rules of the game shall be decided by a board of three umpires drawn from the League official staff, each team selecting one umpire and the two selecting a third, none of whom shall be the umpire who officiated at the game in question.

No. 8.—SCHEDULES.

Section 1. The schedules of games shall begin on the 27th day of May, 1905.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee of each Division shall arrange the schedule of games and designate home teams, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the League.

Sec. 3. The home team is responsible for the grounds on which the game is to be played, and shall notify the President of the League

1, Day; 2, Chapman; 3, Derthich; 4, O'Brien; 5, Palmer; 6, Chase; 7, Wiley, Mgr.; 8, Baldwin; 9, Bates; 10, Hatt.
TABERNACLE BAPTIST BASE BALL TEAM.

of the exact location where the game is to be played at least three days before the game. The home team manager must also notify the manager of the visiting team where the game is to be played, at least five days before the game.

Sec. 4. The home team shall furnish and keep the balls used.

No. 9.—SCORES.

Section 1. Each team must have an official score-keeper at their games.

Sec. 2. The two score-keepers shall make a correct, complete score sheet after each game (over the signature of the umpire) which sheet must be sent by the home team to the Secertary of the Division for record, not later than five days after the game.

Sec. 3. Any team which does not comply with Section 2 of this rule shall be fined the sum of $2.

Sec. 4. The winning team in a game shall be responsible for the sending of the score to the newspapers for publication.

No. 10.—AWARDS.

Section 1. The official award for the team having the highest percentage at the close of the season shall be a pennant to cost $15.

Sec. 2. The winner of each Division shall be awarded a pennant.

No. 11.—DEPOSITS.

Section 1. At least ten days before the first scheduled game each team must send to the Secretary a sum of money which shall be held by the Treasurer of the Division during the season to cover forfeits and fines, said sum to be designated by the Executive Committee of the Division, subject to approval by the Executive Committee of the League.

Sec. 2. At least ten days before the first scheduled game each team must send to the Secretary of the League a sum of money amounting to $1.05 for every scheduled game arranged by them. This money will be used by the Treasurer solely for the payment of umpires.

NORRIS SMITH,
Manager Champion Woodlawn Team,
Presbyterian Base Ball League.

HAROLD S. BAILEY,
Chairman Board of Control,
Presbyterian Base Ball League.

Presbyterian Base Ball League

Organized 1903.

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR 1905.

H. S. Bailey, Chairman, M. Field & Co., Wholesale, Main 300, Branch 51.
F. T. Francis, Assistant Chairman, Big Four R'y, 236 S. Clark St., Harrison 4620.
R. M. Brown, Treasurer, N. Side, M. Field & Co., Wholesale, Main 300, Branch 20.
P. R. Riser, Secretary, Room 502, 358 Dearborn street, Harrison 227.
A. B. Hall, Representative, South Side, 1675 Old Colony Building, Harrison 2244.

MANAGERS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Bethany Reformed—S. B. Brennan, 10924 Curtis Ave.
Brookline—L. P. Wolseeffer, 7133 Langley Ave., Auto 6988.
Forty-first Street—C. G. Baker, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Wholesale, Notion Dept., Main 3333.
Englewood—James Turner, Jr., 6556 Normal Ave.
Woodlawn—Norris Smith, 108 LaSalle street, Main 4.
Calvary—E. P. Snow, 2200 Adams St.

NORTH DIVISION.

Evanston—W. H. Millen, 525 Main street, Evanston.
Christ Church—Edw. Ray, 399 Cleveland Ave.
Olivet Memorial—H. H. Kelow, 96 Vedder St.
Edgewater—J. Lewis Clay, 2687 Wayne Ave.
Irving Park—Harry Johnson, C. & N. W. R'y, Lake St. and Fifth Ave.
Lake View—R. S. Solomon, 1507 Addison Ave.
Ravenswood—W. D. Sharpe, 2319 N. Hermitage, 1911 Graceland.
Evanston Ovals—Bernham Lapham, Cor. Sherman and Washington, Evanston.

THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

FINALS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Woodlawn (South Side)	2	0	1.000
Austin Faith (West Side)	1	1	.500
Christ Church (North Side)	0	2	.000

SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

SOUTH SIDE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Woodlawn	12	1	.923
Brookline	9	5	.643
First Church	8	5	.615
Englewood	8	6	.571
Bethany	8	6	.571
Bethlehem	8	6	.571
Forty-First Street	4	10	.286
Second Church	0	14	.000

P. R. RIZER,
Secretary
Presbyterian Base Ball League.

F. T. FRANCIS,
Assistant Chairman
Presbyterian Base Ball League.

West Side.	W.	L.	P.C.
Austin Faith	8	2	.800
Fifty-Second Avenue	7	3	.700
Irving Park	6	4	.600
Avondale	5	5	.500
First Church	4	6	.400
Third Church	3	7	.300

North Side.	W.	L.	P.C.
Christ Church	9	1	.900
Edgewater	6	4	.600
Belden Avenue	6	4	.600
Evanston	5	5	.500
Highland Park	2	8	.200
Covenant	2	8	.200

The Presbyterian Base Ball League ran off one of the most successful schedules of any of the local ball playing organizations last year, twenty teams competing in three divisions, two of them finishing the season in keen competition. The North Side did not turn out as strong as the West or South and not all of their games were played.

In the finals the Woodlawn team won the pennant, defeating both Austin Faith and Christ Church, the Faith team winning one game and losing the other. Woodlawn, which had proven too strong for the South Side division, also showed well against the pick of the other sides and won the pennant for the men of the south division.

Probably the keenest race of the three divisions took place in the West Division, where practically all of the teams but Third Church had a chance to win until the closing round, each team being but one game ahead of its next nearest competitor. Austin Faith team finally won in the closing game and became eligible for the finals, winning second place in the play-off.

On the South Side the Woodlawns had an easy thing of it, losing their only game by forfeiture to the Brookline team, which finished in second place but one game ahead of the First Church, three teams tieing right back of that for third place, Englewood, Bethany and Bethlehem. The North Side did not play all of their games, Christ Church winning with Edgewater and Belden Avenue trailing along in a tie in second place.

At the beginning of 1905 it was thought that a league of twenty-four clubs could be secured and plans were laid accordingly. The league, however, refused to allow any teams in which were not able to guarantee they would finish the season

1, C. Hall, Mgr.; 2, Higgins; 3, Hammacher; 4, Ferguson; 5, Partridge; 6, Jones; 7, Gaw; 8, W. Hall; 9, Ferrin, Capt.

WOODLAWN TEAM.

Champions Presbyterian League, 1904.

and conform strictly to the constitution, and in consequence, after schedules had been made up of three divisions similar to the 1904 league, it was decided to drop the Western Division and put their three strongest teams in the other two branches. Calvary was assigned to the South Division, while Olivet Memorial and Irving Park were absorbed by the North. Five teams were thereby dropped and were taken over by the Bible Class League as a division of that organization, one other team being added.

Few changes were made in the playing rules, the rule against Sunday playing being made more definite in that it excludes any player from active participation in the games should it be proved that he has played on any Sunday in the year. A fine is imposed upon any team failing to report the result of its game on the night it happens, a move that is expected to result in more publicity of the league's doings.

Harold S. Bailey, last year assistant chairman of the Board of Control, was promoted to the full chairmanship on Norris Smith's resignation, Secretary Fred T. Francis being made assistant chairman. Representatives from each side of the city are on the Board, R. M. Brown, treasurer, being from the North Side; P. R. Riser, the secretary, being from the West Side, but affiliated with the North, and A. B. Hall represents the South Side.

In 1903 Forty-first Street Church won the championship, the other teams being Woodlawn, Englewoods, First, Second, Brookline, Bethlehem and Bethany. The schedule this year started May 20 and will end August 19.

Both umpires and score-keepers are paid, while each team must appear in uniform or forfeit the game.

Players to be eligible to play in the league must be members of the class from which they are registered or a member of a Presbyterian Church or Presbyterian Sunday School, whose regular standing must be vouched for by the pastor of the church, the superintendent of the Sunday School and the leader of the class from which they are registered. Each team has been limited to a registration of eighteen men.

Of all the leagues in the city the Presbyterian League is governed by other than a directly elected board of officers, the league being in the hands of a Board of Control which is appointed by the Young Men's Presbyterian Union, an organization embracing every Presbyterian church in the city with four thousand members and a large income. The base ball league is an offshoot of this larger organization which finances the smaller body and gives it whatever support it needs in the way of both encouragement and finances.

L. of C.

1, Ballback; 2, Ray; 3, Triggs, Mgr.; 4, Gust; 5, Reese; 6, Fenners; 7, Hackard; 8, Fick; 9, Klopp; 10, Edeling, Capt.

CHRIST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions North League, 1903.

Photo by Koeppelmann.

Naturally enough the Y. M. P. U. feels surer of results with a Board of Control which it knows to be thoroughly capable than it would if the affairs of the league were in charge of a set of officers elected perhaps in a haphazard fashion, and the Union is to be congratulated upon their choice of officers, for they are the same men who would have been chosen in all probability had the question been left to an open meeting of the league. All of the members have demonstrated their fitness for office by the work in past years, and the success of the league in so far as it lies with the officers appears insured right at the start.

L. J. RAPE, Photo by Hirsch.
President Columbian Knights Base Ball League.

Columbian Knights League

Organized 1904.

Officers—President, L. J. Rape, Illinois; Vice-President, O. J. Burr; Secretary, W. R. Engenthaler; Treasurer, Philip Steele.

Teams and Managers—Van Buren, O. J. Burr; Columbus, W. R. Engenthaler; Orientals, Philip Steele; Lakesides, A. M. Holtz; Pinzon, J. A. Johnson; Eugene Fields, J. G. Steuernagel; Standards, J. Stobbe; Liberty, J. Kauper; Unity, H. W. Scott; Dewey, J. Hilleski; Bon Accord, O. H. Sommers; Illinois, John E. Riley.

The Order of Columbian Knights, one of the big fraternal insurance secret societies of the country, has a happy knack of making a success of nearly every project they undertake and they made no exception of base ball when they organized a league of eight clubs in the spring of 1904.

Encouraged by the officers of the order and officered by capable men, the league went through the season in good shape, with the Pinzons one game ahead of the Columbia when the contest ended. Unity was a good third and the other lodges were all well represented. The finish of the 1904 pennant race was as follows:

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pinzon	13	1	.929
Columbus	12	2	.857
Unity	11	3	.769
Van Buren	6	7	.462
Dewey	4	9	.307
Standard	4	10	.286
Illinois	3	10	.231
Liberty	1	12	.077

When the call for reorganization came early in 1905 enough teams responded to make possible a twelve-club league, four more clubs than were in the first organization. An assessment of $10 a team is made on each club, which is further increased by a similar amount donated by the Supreme Council, making this year $240 available for prizes, the three leading teams getting $90, $60 and $30 respectively. The remaining amount is set aside as a fund for the consolation prizes, offered for competition among the teams which fail to land in the money but appear at every scheduled game.

PINZON BASE BALL TEAM,
Champions Columbian Knights League, 1904.

The election of officers resulted in the election of L. J. Rape, who proved a highly efficient treasurer the year before; Jens A. Johnson, the 1904 president, retiring from office, after having succeeded in accomplishing his desire of making the league a success. The other officers chosen are not only well known among the Columbian Knights, but are well known among local base ball players, and the league shows every indication of beating its 1904 record for clean ball playing.

In 1904 the chief troubles of the league arose over the question of selecting the right umpires and a new rule was added to the constitution this year, allowing only men to umpire games who are not members of either lodge interested in the game, although he may be a member of the order. Almost the only eligibility rule in regard to players is that they must be full members of the order on its beneficiary side, no social members being allowed to contest. This has a good effect in keeping out "ringers." Those who are members of lodges which are not represented by a team in the league, however, are allowed to join some of the teams.

The league this year has introduced an innovation in the way of a general programme, issued every week giving the standing of the league up to date together with the schedule of the day and two blank spaces in which to score the game.

1, Jock; 2, Schneider; 3, Cleary; 4, Grimm; 5, Bowman; 6, H. Trapp; 7, C. A. Krueger, Mgr.; 8, A. Trapp; 9, Strum; 10, Rosengrin; 11, H. Krueger.

Photo by Barrett.

UNITY BASE BALL TEAM.

Columbian Knights League.

Kledzick Englethaler Rooney Heaver
Quinn Conley Anderson Hogan Parker

COLUMBUS BASE BALL TEAM.

Columbian Knights League.

MICHAEL J. DOLAN,
Knights of Columbus,
One of the Prominent Organizers of the League.

FRANK J. KEYES,
President
Knights of Columbus.

Knights of Columbus League

Organized 1905.

Officers—President, Frank J. Keyes, Hildebrandt Council; Vice-President, Edward Rue, Marquettes; Treasurer, Joseph Regan, Damen; Secretary, Ignatius M. Bransfield, Englewoods.

Teams and Managers—Joseph Wald, Leo; LeRoy Hackett, Feehan; M. D. Dolan, Calumets; Charles Helman, De La Salles; Thomas McGarry, De Soto; J. J. Morgan, Commercial; F. J. Keyes, Hildebrandt; Edward Rue, Marquettes; Joseph Regan, Damen; I. M. Bransfield, Englewood.

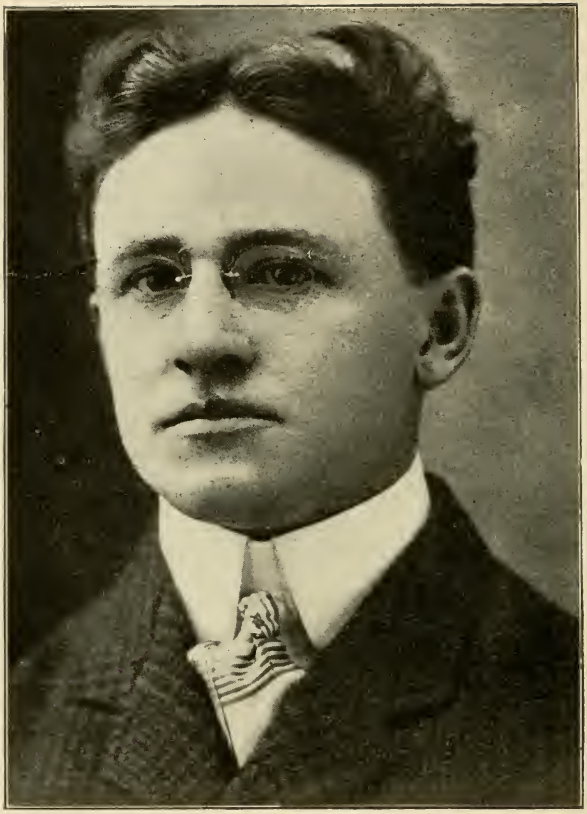
Altogether the newest of the amateur base ball leagues, the Knights of Columbus, give every promise of being one of the leading leagues in Chicago before snow flies. Base ball has always seemed part and parcel of the Knights of Columbus, who number over 4,000 members in good standing in Chicago alone, and many professional ball players are affiliated with it.

So many of the professionals are members of the order that a good many young players have joined the order on purpose to get to know them and there are cases where such acquaintance has led to semi-professional players graduating into the big leagues. Toward the close of the 1904 season players now identified with the K. of C. organized two base ball nines and secured the South Side ball park from President Charles Comiskey, who is one of the prominent members of the order in this city. The game was unfortunate in drawing a cold weather day and the crowd was not as large as expected, but from it came the idea of having a base ball league of their own and steps were taken during the winter to get the organization on its feet.

As a consequence ten strong clubs were secured from as many councils, the league choosing Mr. Frank J. Keyes, for several years a prominent official of the Catholic Order of Foresters League, as its president, the other officials being well-known base ball men. These officials and Mr. M. D. Dolan, of Calumet Council, drew up a schedule and the league started out on May 20, 1905, on what is expected to prove a successful career.

The league has a paid umpire system and requires all of its teams to appear in uniform. But one rule as to eligibility exists, all players must be in good standing in the order and belong to the Council on whose team they play.

The order itself is one of the oldest of the fraternal insur-



I. M. BRANSFIELD,
Secretary Knights of Columbus League.

ance organizations of the country, being one of the few Roman Catholic secret societies endorsed by the church. It has always taken an active interest in base ball and numbers among its Chicago members such well-known players as Billy Sullivan, Gus Dundon, Jiggs Donahue, Jim McCann, Jack O'Neill, Jimmy Callahan, all major league stars, and Dr. Mullen, LeRoy Hackett, Frank and Ed Sauter, President Charles Comiskey of the White Sox, and dozens of others equally as well known.

1, Dohney; 2, B. Lamb; 3, Marks, Pres.; 4, Ratcliff; 5, Moorehouse; 6, Cochonour, Mgr.; 7, Patch; 8, J. Lamb; 9, Fish; 10, Copeland; 11, Birk.

Photo by Wood Bros.

KERSHAW ATHLETIC CLUB BASE BALL TEAM.
Champions South Side Athletic League, 1903-4.

South Side Athletic League

Organized 1902. Incorporated 1903.

Officers—President, Roy B. Clark; Vice President, O. L. Cochonour; Secretary, J. Kingallon; Treasurer, J. J. Hennessy.

Teams and Managers—Kershaws, O. L. Cochonour; Metropolitans, H. O. Smith; Arrows, Edward Leland; Hamiltons, F. Blake; Sycamores, J. J. Weir; Englewood Blues, J. Kingallon; White Citys, P. Holm; Newmans, J. J. Hennessy.

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kershaws	14	0	1.000
Senecas	10	4	.714
Yosemites	9	5	.643
Newmans	7	7	.500
Apollos	6	8	.429
Andersons	5	9	.357
Arrows	1	13	.072
Greenwoods	1	13	.072

The South Side Athletic League was one of the first of the local amateur leagues to get in shape for the opening of the season in 1905, eight strong teams signing the schedule and starting out on May 20. Favored for years by the closeness of Washington Park, where some of the best free diamonds in the city are available, and having the numerous athletic associations on the south side to draw from, the league has kept on increasing in importance with every year.

Last year saw one of its best pennant races, the Kershaws repeating their victories of 1902 and 1903 by winning for the third time last season, the Senecas giving them a hard run for it, however, while the Yosemites, Newmans, Apollos and Andersons were all well up. The Kershaws went through the entire season without losing a game, being the only team in any

ROY B. CLARK,
President South Side Athletic League.

of the twenty or more local leagues to achieve this distinction. They had a record at the close of the year of having lost but four games in three years. A high class quality of play marked all of their games during the year and the teams have strengthened up for the present race.

Roy B. Clark was unanimously elected president this year along with Omar L. Cochonour, its vice-president; J. Kingallon and J. J. Hennessy being elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. The league holds all of its meetings this year at the club rooms of the Hamilton Athletic Club, Sixty-ninth and Wallace Streets.

William Stoneham was the first president of the league, his term of service in 1902 being marked by an exceedingly close pennant race between the Kershaws and Englewood Blues, who tied for the banner, the Kershaws winning in the play-off. The Oak Leas ran third, the other teams finishing being the Ideals, Calumets and Hyde Parks, in that order. In all eight teams took part in the contest for premier honors that season.

The following year its officers incorporated the league, putting it on a permanent basis. Sam Marks was elected president, Omar L. Cochonour vice-president, William H. Fax secretary and Charles Finnegan treasurer. Its teams played a highly successful season, the Kershaws finishing again in the lead, beating out their former rivals, the Englewood Blues, the Senecas running third, the Apollos, Andersons and Egglestons finishing in that order.

South Side Base Ball League

Incorporated 1903.

Officers—President, A. M. Wadsworth; Vice-President, E. L. Hedrick; Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Fergus.

Teams and Managers—Acmes, J. B. Tinson, 10737 Curtis avenue; Englewood Men's Club, A. M. Wadsworth, 6323 Harvard avenue; Senecas, C. E. Finnegan, 5737 South May street; Winstons, E. L. Hedrick, 10174 Vincennes avenue; Oak Leas, Norman B. Naylor, Manager, C. E. Fergus, Assistant Manager, 3114 Vernon avenue; Corpus Christi, J. F. Mooney, 6519 Drexel avenue.

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Oak Leas	13	1	.927
Woodlawns	9	5	.636
Winstons	8	6	.571
Corpus Christi	6	7	.467
Englewood Men's Club	3	11	.215
Englewood Athletic Club	2	11	.154

The South Side Base Ball League is now playing its third schedule, with six teams listed, and the organization looks much better balanced this year than ever before. The strong Oak Leas, who have so far carried off the honors in the two years the league has been playing, are still in the league as strong as ever. It is in the other teams that the greatest improvement is being shown and it looks as though this year's contest will be far from being the runaway contest it has been in the past.

Last year the Woodlawns figured themselves as strong contenders early in the season with the Oak Leas, but they had only the satisfaction of running second, although they broke the record of the Oak Leas of going through two seasons without losing a game.

THE 1903 PENNANT RACE.

Oak Leas	Winstons
Ideals	Mohawks
Hyde Parks	Crescents

The South Side League, although only a young one compared with some of the other leagues of Chicago, has established a high place for itself among the local leagues, its games last year being one of the Saturday afternoon attractions which drew

1, Anthony; 2, Barcal; 3, Heinze; 4, McGill; 5, Parker; 6, Wheeler; 7, Caliger, Capt.; 8, Morse; 9, Feageans; 10, Naylor, Mgr.; 11, Long; 12, Taylor; 13, Fergus. Photo by Varney.

OAK LEA BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions South Side League, 1903-4.

people to Washington Park in swarms. It is claimed that a heavier average attendance was at the games of this league than any other in the city, drawn there by the high-class ball played by the teams.

Drawn from athletic clubs entirely, all of which are located on the South Side, the league has had some of the best material in the city to draw from, players being obtained with little effort, attracted to the league as they were by the high standard of play.

The league shares with one other local association the distinction of being the only leagues not formed from business houses, church or secret society organizations, its patronage being dependent entirely from the athletic portion of the city. This has secured for the league some of the highest class pitchers and players in the city, many of whom are competent to hold up their end in the fast company of the major and minor leagues.

The league plays on Saturday afternoons, the majority of its contests being played in Washington Park. All of its teams are uniformed and the officers in charge of the league are highly competent executives.

EDW. W. ANDERSON,
Secretary
Railway Freight Clerks' League.

W. S. REEVES,
President
Railroad Freight Clerks' League.

Railway Freight Clerks' League

Organized 1904.

Officers—President, Walter S. Reeves; Vice-President, J. Williams; Treasurer, M. F. O'Neill; Secretary, Edward W. Anderson.

Teams and Managers—Illinois Centrals, M. E. O'Neill; Santa Fe, E. W. Anderson; Rock Islands, William Tibbits; Monon Route, H. E. La Plant; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Benj. Pinney, Jr.; Baltimore & Ohio, J. McGinn.

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Northwesterns	15	5	.750
Illinois Centrals	14	6	.700
Michigan Centrals	11	9	.550
Grand Trunk	11	9	.550
Rock Islands	5	15	.250
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2	18	.100

Modeled upon the lines of other similar organizations throughout the country, the Railway Freight Clerks League of Chicago, otherwise known as the Railroad League, played a successful season during the summer of 1904, the Northwestern team proving a pennant winner, with the Illinois Central team but one game behind them. Interest in the league's doings ran high among the other employes of the six railroads having teams entered and good-sized crowds saw their games, notwithstanding the early hour on Sunday at which they are started.

In organizing the league this year a new man was selected to head the railroaders, Walter S. Reeves, west bound rate clerk for the Illinois Central Railroad, being elected president, having proved his capacity while acting the year before as secretary.

But two of last year's teams responded to the call this year, the Northwesterns proving strong enough to enter the Mercantile League, the Illinois Centrals, which ran second, and the Rock Islands. The new teams admitted were the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fes, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon), the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Pauls, and the Baltimore & Ohios.

A purse of $90 is hung up for the winners, being divided into $50, $25 and $15 for first, second and third, in the order of the finish. All players must be certified as bona fide employes of the railroad freight department from which they enter, almost the only eligibility rule they have. The league plays on diamonds all over the city and gives great promise of having as good a year as any of the Sunday leagues.

1, Wright; 2, Danielson; 3, Pothoff, Pres.; 4, Ronan; 5, Trischman; 6, Kenny; 7, Lorengen; 8, Mascot; 9, DePau; 10, Hall; 11, Danielson; 12, Casey, Mgr.; 13, Toneman.

NORTHWESTERN BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions of Railway Freight Clerks' League, 1904.

Union Milk Wagon Drivers' League

Organized 1905.

Officers—President, G. M. Carman; Vice-President, J. T. Williams; Secretary-Treasurer, C. J. Camp; Trustees, E. G. Bidinger; A. C. Hussey and Henry Meyer.

Teams and Managers—Oak Park Borden, E. G. Bidinger; Monroe Street Borden, R. D. Dwyer; Ira J. Mix Club, B. A. Bliss; Wabash Avenue Borden, Joseph Turnquist; Adams Street Bowman, Otto Lippert; Van Buren Street Borden, J. T. Williams; P. A. Newton & Bro. Club, A. C. Hussey; Sidney Wanzer & Sons Club, D. W. McKinney; Main Office Bowman, G. W. Briggs; Weiland Dairy, G. Stratton; Lake View Bowman, George Hoover; State Street Bowman, E. J. McGuirk; Milk Products Co., George Kleiner.

C. J. CAMP,
Secretary and Treasurer
Union Milk Wagon Base Ball League.

The Union Milk Wagon Drivers' Base Ball League is one of the new base ball playing organizations of 1905, and it numbers in its ranks thirteen strong uniformed teams, all playing under one head. The men in the milk drivers' line are well situated in the matter of their hours during the summer months to play base ball, all of their work being finished at noon, leaving them the entire afternoon to indulge in the national game.

1, Franzen; 2, McGuirk; 3, Devane; 4, Nelson; 5, Reynolds; 6, Duffett; 7, Whiteaker; 8, Nix; 9, Colman; 10, Hopper.

BOWMAN SOUTH DIVISION A. C. BASE BALL TEAM.

Union Milk Drivers' Base Ball League

This fact was appreciated last year, the first that the Union secured as favorable hours for its men, and some ten or so strong nines played ball all season. They were not banded together, however, in any league and little chance was had of determining any championship in consequence. The State Street Bowman team proved one of the best if not the real leader.

This spring Mr. C. J. Camp, who is both secretary and treasurer of the local, got the men together and formed the league with the result that thirteen teams joined. These teams come from all sides of the city, playing their games on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Players to be eligible must be a member in good standing in the Union and must belong to the barn from which the team is organized on which they play. In cases where there are less than twenty wagons in one barn, that team is allowed to secure players from other barns where not more than twelve wagons are running from. The players are all uniformed and play a fine class of ball. Each team plays two games a week, meeting every other team three times during the season.

A fund of some $600 is available for prizes in the league, which will be awarded at the end of the year. The playing grounds of the league are as follows: Oak Parks, at Oak Park; Monroe Street Bordens, Polk Street and Washtenore Avenue; Ira J. Mix, Wabash Avenue Bordens, P. A. Newtons, Sidney Wanzers, State Street Bowmans and Milk Products, all at Washington Park; Adams Street Bowmans, at California Avenue and Fillmore Street; Van Buren Street Bordens, at Douglas Park; Main Office Bowman and Weiland Dairys, at Lincoln Park; Lake View Bowmans, at Gainer & Koehler's Park, Southport Avenue and Marianna Street.

The officers of the league are: G. M. Carman, president; J. T. Williams, vice-president; C. J. Camp, secretary and treasurer. A board of trustees acts in connection with the officers, the three trustees being E. G. Bidinger, A. C. Hussey and Henry Meyer.

F. W. KAISER,
President Jewelers' League.

W. C. BERRY,
Secretary Jewelers' League.

Jewelers' League

Organized 1904.

Officers—President, F. W. Kaiser, Norris-Alister; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Berry, Otto Young & Co.

Teams in 1905 race—Lapp & Flersheim, F. A. Hardy & Co., Otto Young & Co., Norris-Alister & Co., International Silver Co., Benj. Allen & Co.

The Wholesale Jewelers' League is now in its second year, having organized for the 1905 campaign with six teams, the A. C. Beckens and Moore & Evans, 1904 teams, declining the issue this year. The six survivors proved good teams in the first contest for the Jewelers' Cup and promise to surpass the first schedule in interest.

The first contest resulted in a victory for F. A. Hardy, Benj. Allen running second, with the others finishing in the following order: International Silvers, A. C. Becken, Moore & Evans, Otto Youngs, Lapp & Flersheim and Norris Alister & Co.

The opening games of the schedule were played on May 20, the schedule running until July 29, each club playing but two games a month, bringing each team in competition with the others once during the schedule. The league is strictly amateur in its principles, although teams not having enough men may draw upon other houses in the jewelry trade for players. The batteries, however, must be drawn from the house the team represents.

1, Stubergh; 2, Walstrom; 3, Stoly; 4, Smith; 5, Carr; 6, Christman; 7, Urbahn; 8, Mager; 9, Lenz; 10, Warner, Mgr.

BENJAMIN ALLEN & CO. BASE BALL TEAM.

Jewelers League.

1, Reinhardt; 2, T. Wilson; 3, A. Wilson; 4, Carr; 5, Ginsberg; 6, Walch; 7, Darlington; 8, Keiser; 9, Harner.

NORRIS ALISTER & CO. BASE BALL TEAM.

Wholesale Jewelers League.

1, J. Kucera; 2, Miller; 3, Lynch; 4, Johnson; 5, Novatny; 6, Wilford; 7, Yost; 8, F. Kucera; 9, Borkenheege; 10, Evans.

OTTO YOUNG & CO. BASE BALL TEAM. Photo by Cowell.

Jewelers League.

1, Flemming; 2, Neufeld; 3, Rohs; 4, Theders; 5, Rugar; 6, Carmody; 7, Haase; 8, Vogt; 9, Eisner.

LAPP & FLERSHEM BASE BALL TEAM. Photo by Cowell.

Jewelers League.

1, Herman; 2, Wind; 3, Capouch; 4, Vavrock; 5, Kilstrom; 6, Huffman; 7, Acton; 8, Dirson; 9, Lesch; 10, Fisher.
Photo by Cowell.

F. A. HARDY & CO. BASE BALL TEAM
Champions of Jewelers' League, 1904.

H. M. MILLS, Photo by Gibson.
President West Side M. E. Sunday School Base Ball League.

WILLARD CHURCH BASE BALL TEAM.
Pennant Winners West Side Sunday School League.

West Side M. E. Sunday School Base Ball League

Officers—President H. M. Mills; Vice-President, D. E. Foskett; Secretary and and Treasurer, Rev. C. J. Hewett.

Teams and Managers—Adams street, Francis G. Guest; First Bohemian M. E., James L. Kostka, Jr.; Lincoln Street M. E., Morris Seigleman; Marcy Home M. E., Charles F. Holec; St. Paul M. E., T. R. Williams; Willard M. E., H. M. Mills.

The West Side M. E. Sunday School Base Ball League was organized at the beginning of the 1905 season, six of the prominent churches on the West Side uniting to form the league. While a Sunday school league, the players in it are young men close to twenty years of age and some spirited ball playing has been done by the teams.

A young branch of the league, under the same officers, has been formed, the following churches contributing clubs: Adams Street M. E., Centenary M. E. (two teams), Marcy Home M. E., Willard M. E. and Warren M. E.

J. J. WALLER, JR.,
President
North American Union League.

North American Union League

Organized 1905.

Officers—President, J. J. Waller, Jr.; Secretary, V. J. Hoss; Treasurer, W. A. Weber.

Teams—Eureka, Apollo, Enterprise, Centrals, United, Unity, LaSalle, Lincolns, Douglas, Calumet, Fellowship, Vernon, McKinley and Oakwood.

The North American Union Base Ball League is making its debut this year in the ranks of local amateur leagues, being backed by one of the strongest non-sectarian secret societies on fraternal insurance lines in the country. Over sixty Councils of this order exist in Chicago alone with an individual membership of some 15,000 members.

From this enormous membership but little trouble was experienced in gathering together fourteen strong teams, which gave promise early in the year of playing a fine schedule. The size of the league caused the officials to arrange a schedule in which each team plays every other but once, making a programme thirteen weeks long. The first round was played June 4.

All of its games are played on Sunday mornings, which gives it a chance to draw on many of its members who are regular players on the faster semi-professional clubs.

As president Mr. J. J. Waller, Jr., a man new to base ball politics, but a hard worker, was chosen, with him being V. J. Hoss secretary, and W. A. Weber, treasurer.

JAS. J. KELLY,
President
Mercantile Ass'n.

P. J. MYALL,
Secretary
Mercantile Ass'n.

E. E. DETTMAN,
Treasurer
Mercantile Ass'n.

Merchants' Association

Organized 1905.

Officers—President, James J. Kelly, Montgomery Wards; Secretary P. J. Myall, Simonds Manufacturing Co.; Treasurer, E. E. Dettman, Kellogg Switchboards.

Teams and Managers—Kellogg Switchboards, E. E. Dettman; Montgomery Ward & Co., G. C. Mizen; Hart, Schaffner & Marx, G. L. Shaw; Simonds Manufacturing Co., P. J. Myall; Gage Bros., R. Caspary; Chicago Mercantile Co., Fred A. Bowes; H. W. Caldwell & Sons, Dennison Tag Co.

The Merchants' Association was formed in April by representatives of several lines of business to take the place of a couple of the 1904 leagues which had failed to reorganize on account of there being a lack of talent in a base ball way in their organizations, but which still possessed a couple of teams strong enough to put up a stiff argument.

These teams were the Chicago Mercantiles and the Gage Brothers nine from the Millinery League, together with the Kellogg-Switchboards, former winners of the Commercial League pennant. With these three teams were secured the Montgomery Wards, the Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Dennison Tags, Simonds Manufacturing Company and M. W. Caldwell & Son.

No professionals are allowed to take part in its games, each player having to be a bona fide employe of the house which he represents. In this they differ from the Commercial and Mercantile leagues, which are allowed to obtain players on the outside and what the league may lack in the way of good playing is expected to be more than made up by enthusiasm.

A schedule beginning May 20 and ending August 19 was drawn up, the teams playing at different points in the city. All of the teams are uniformed and a strict observance of base ball rules is enforced.

1, Urban; 2, Bonetti; 3, Mizen, Mgr.; 4, Kelly; 5, Sjogren; 6, Garrity; 7, Miller, Capt.; 8, Ross; 9, Lund; 10, Heaver; 11, Chapman.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. BASE BALL TEAM.

1, Vodanski; 2, Kuehl; 3, McCrea; 4, Wright; 5, Faub; 6, Burchett; 7, Dolar; 8, Kent; 9, Ouluha; 10, Irving.

H. W. CALDWELL'S BASE BALL TEAM.

Merchants' Association.

L. G. ANDERSON,
Treasurer
Sash, Door and Blind League.

N. L. ANDRE,
President
Sash, Door and Blind League.

Sash, Door and Blind Base Ball League

Organized 1905.

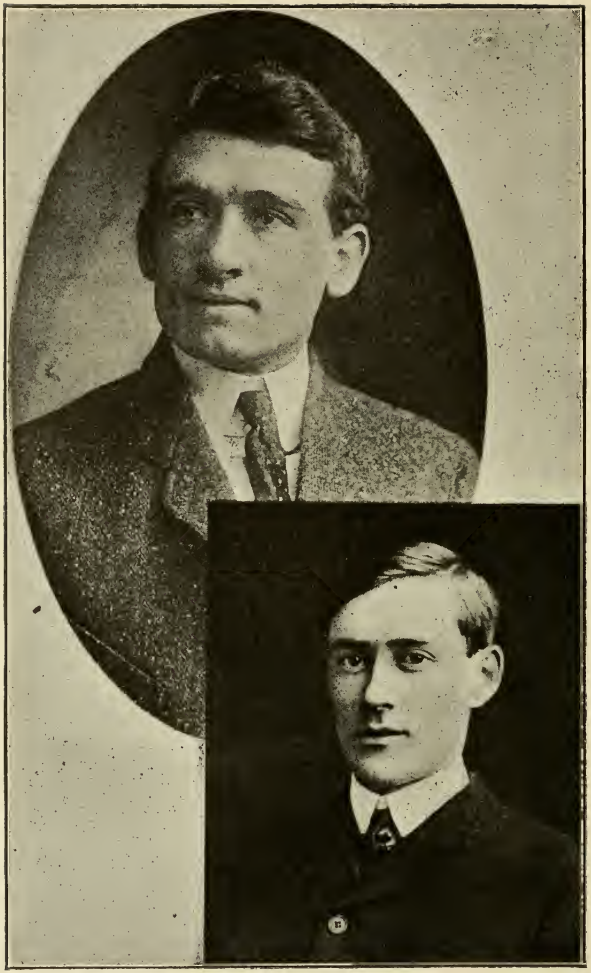
Officers—President, N. L. Andre; Treasurer, L. G. Anderson; Secretary, L. M. Ehrhart.

Teams and Managers—Foster, Munger Co., N. L. Andre; Anderson & Ling, Elmer Olson; Madson & Ibson, C. L. Ibson; E. J. Davis Manufacturing Co., J. Mordoeuf; Illinois Molding Co., Harry Schlieman; John A. Gauger Co., A. Lewis.

Some half a dozen millionaire lumber concerns on the West Side fostered this, the Sash, Door and Blind League, following up the success scored during the previous winter by the bowling league of that name, and the organization was put on a solid basis, both playing and financial.

Six teams were accepted, the houses represented being among the foremost in their line in the West. A schedule running from May 27 to August 26 was drawn up. The league is fully uniformed and plays rattling ball, their contests attracting large crowds of the fellow-employes of the players.

Not alone do the employes of the concerns in the league take an interest in it, but the members of the firm themselves are officers of the league, among them being Mr. Anderson of Anderson & Lind and Mr. Ibson of Madson & Ibson.



S. WEIR ANDERSON,
President Suburban League.

CARL STALEY,
Secretary Suburban League.

Suburban Base Ball League

Organized 1905.

Officers—President, S. Weir Anderson; Vice-President, Oscar Moore; Secretary and Treasurer, Carl Staley.

Teams and Managers—Douglas Park, J. A. Hanan; Riverside, Carl Devol; Grossdale, S. Weir Anderson; Congress Park, Carl Staley; La Grange, William Reimer; Downers' Grove, J. Graves; Berwyn, H. Simans; Hinsdale, S. Webster.

Several of the western suburban towns of Chicago have long possessed strong base ball clubs and at the start of 1905 an effort was made to get these into a league with the result that eight good clubs were secured. Most of these have been playing for years and a high class of ball was looked for by the managers of the teams.

The league fights for a pennant, put up by the various towns contributing teams and the games are the source of much interest to residents along the circuit.

City League

The City League was organized in 1904 more or less along the lines of the Brewers' League, several of the teams from the latter league joining it. For a time the league played a successful schedule, but toward the end interest died out among the weaker teams and bad weather eventually cut up the schedule so that its full number of games remained unplayed. The Hot Corns were at the head of the standing when the league finished playing on September 26, the record being as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Hot Corns	9	3	.750
Maplewoods	7	4	.636
Rheingolds	6	4	.600
Belmonts	6	4	.600
El Cathellos	6	5	.545
Schoenhofens	4	7	.364
Cedar Brooks	3	8	.273
Peter Hands	3	9	.250

1, Sutter; 2, Caddell, Mgr.; 3, Arado; 4, Stoetzel; 5, Clements; 6, Black; 7, Brundage; 8, Berry; 9, McGregor; 10, Chittenden; 11, Fox; 12, Browarsky.

THISTLE BASE BALL TEAM.
North-West League.

North-West League

Organized 1905.

Officers—President, W. D. Caddell; Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Lange; Chairman of Executive Committee, Joshua Watts.

Teams and Managers—Thistles, W. D. Caddell; First National Bank, Martin Johnson; R. E. Wilsons, R. Bruhnke; Iroquois, Walter Boland; Acorns, Joshua Watts; Gormans, Charles Trevenan; Monitors, J. Brown; Pennants, William T. Sullivan.

The North-West League is making its initial bow this year to the base ball public and it gives every promise of playing a successful schedule. The players in the league are mostly boys employed in down-town offices who are not quite old enough to join the bigger leagues. Some fine playing has been done by the teams, however, and undoubtedly it will serve to introduce some stars to the general public before its year is out.

The affairs of the league are administered by older men, who have ripe business experience and who should prove good executives. The teams are all uniformed and strict base ball rules are followed. All of the teams hail from either the North or the West sides of the city, from whence the composite name comes. The schedule runs from May 13 to September 9.

West End Base Ball League

Organized in 1904, the West End Base Ball League did not play more than half a dozen games, and it died early in the year, the El Cathellos showing up well in the few games played. Apparently there was no public demand for a league in the Southwest portion of the city, for the fans failed to show up at the games as expected and the schedule was soon broken into by teams arranging free-lance games and forfeiting the regular league contests.

1, Bush; 2, Sullivan; 3, McWhinney; 4, Fantense; 5, Hubbard; 6, Bishofsky; 7, P. M. Smith; 8, F. McCarthy; 9, Vair, Mgr.; 10, M. J. McCarthy; 11, H. T. Smith.

R. P. SMITH & SONS BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions of Boot and Shoe League, 1904.

Boot and Shoe League

Organized in 1904 with four teams drawn from four of the largest houses in the shoe trade in Chicago, the league had a fairly successful season, but the team representing R. P. Smith & Sons proved so far superior to the rest of the league teams that at the beginning of this year they went into the big Commercial League. Without the Smiths the league did not make any effort to continue.

At the close of play last year the standing of the teams was as follows:

FINISH OF 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
R. P. Smith & Sons Co	7	2	.777
Smith Wallace Shoe Co	5	4	.555
Selz, Schwab & Co	5	4	.555
Guthman, Carpenter & Telling	1	8	.111

Christian Church League

Organized 1904.

The Christian Church League failed to reorganize at the opening of 1905, several of its strongest teams going into the monster Bible Class League, which draws its teams from every denomination. The finish of the 1904 race gave the championship to the Bush Temple team.

The standing at the close of the 1904 pennant race was as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Bush Temple	11	3	.786
Austin	10	4	.714
Monroe Street	10	5	.667
Hyde Park	8	7	.536
Metropolitan	4	10	.286
Evanston	1	13	.071

1, West; 2, Schlmke; 3, Bondsack; 4, Beng; 5, Koch; 6, Johnson; 7, Butler; 8, Devine; 9, Schroeder; 10, Colmes.
ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY BASE BALL TEAM.
Champions Druggists' League, 1904.

Wholesale Druggists' League

Organized 1904.

The Wholesale Druggists' League was formed in the spring of 1904 by several enthusiasts in that line, being encouraged by some of the heads of the business houses in that line who had organized a similar league some years previously. There proved not enough base ball talent in the line to get the required six clubs and some teams from outside lines of business were admitted, among them the Illinois Glass Company team, which carried off the pennant in fairly easy fashion, losing but one game during the year. No effort was made to get the league together in 1905, as several of the stronger teams joined other leagues.

At the close of the 1904 pennant race the standing of the teams was as follows:

FINISH OF 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Illinois Glass Co.	12	1	.923
Morrison-Plummer	10	3	.769
Fuller & Fuller	7	6	.538
Kelley, Maus & Co	6	7	.461
Searle & Hereth	4	9	.307
James S. Kirk & Co	0	13	.000

1, Fredericks; 2, McCarthy; 3, Graber; 4, Welch; 5, Redmond; 6, Davey; 7, Shafer; 8, O'Shea; 9, Anderson, Mgr.; 10, Wottel; 11, McNamara; 12, Meers; 13, Honan; 14, Bronke; 15, Lynch; 16, McDonaugh, Capt.

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ELLSWORTH COUNCIL, No. 622, BASE BALL TEAM.

Champions National Union League, 1903.

National Union League

Organized 1903.

Two successful schedules were played by the National Union Base Ball League, but at the beginning of 1905 so heavy a draft had been made on it for its good players of the year before that the league was discontinued. The standing of the teams at the close of the 1904 race was as follows:

FINISH OF THE 1904 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Reapers	14	1	.933
Mulligans	12	2	.857
Ellsworth	10	4	.714
Garland	10	5	.667
McClellan	8	7	.533
Dry Goods	7	7	.500
Garden City	3	12	.200
Auditorium	1	14	.067
Montefiore	1	14	.067

FINISH OF THE 1903 PENNANT RACE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Ellsworth	13	1	.929
Reaper	12	2	.857
Dry Goods	7	7	.500
Garland	4	10	.286
McClellan	3	11	.214
Auditorium	3	11	.214

Brewers' Base Ball League

An attempt was made early in the spring of 1904 to reorganize the Brewers' Base Ball League, which played a fairly successful season in 1904, thousands of fans turning out for their games in that year. The defection of some of the leading clubs, consequent on their defeat, caused the league to break up, many of the clubs going into the City League and the league did not finish its schedule.

1, Zimmerman; 2, Valentine; 3, Grimberg; 4, Cleary; 5, Maroney; 6, Hirsch; 7, Rsetsch; 8, Osterholm; 9, White; 10, Shimp; 11, Menard.

GAGE BROS. BASE BALL TEAM.
Champions of Millinery League, 1904.

Wholesale Millinery League

The Wholesale Millinery League was not reorganized at the opening of the 1905 season, two of its strongest clubs joining the Merchants' Association, the Gage Brothers champions, and the Chicago Mercantiles. Last year's contest resulted in a good contest, the Gages running first, the Chicago Mercantiles and D. B. Fisk tieing for second, Edson Keith getting fourth, and the Theodore Aschers and Importers and Manufacturers tieing for the last place. There was more real enthusiasm in the league's doings among their fellow-employes than any other league in the city, but the necessarily short season in the millinery business prevents them from rounding into the form of the players in other of the leagues.

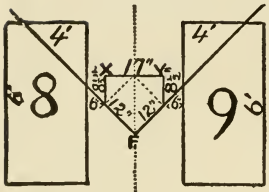
Maccabees Base Ball League

Among the secret societies which organized and equipped base ball leagues in 1904 there was none in which more interest was displayed than the Maccabees, which started well in the middle of the season and played a successful fourteen-game schedule. The King Bees proved to be the class of the league, while Belle Plaine, Owl and Watier Camps tied for second place, Larrabee and Fullerton tieing for fifth place.

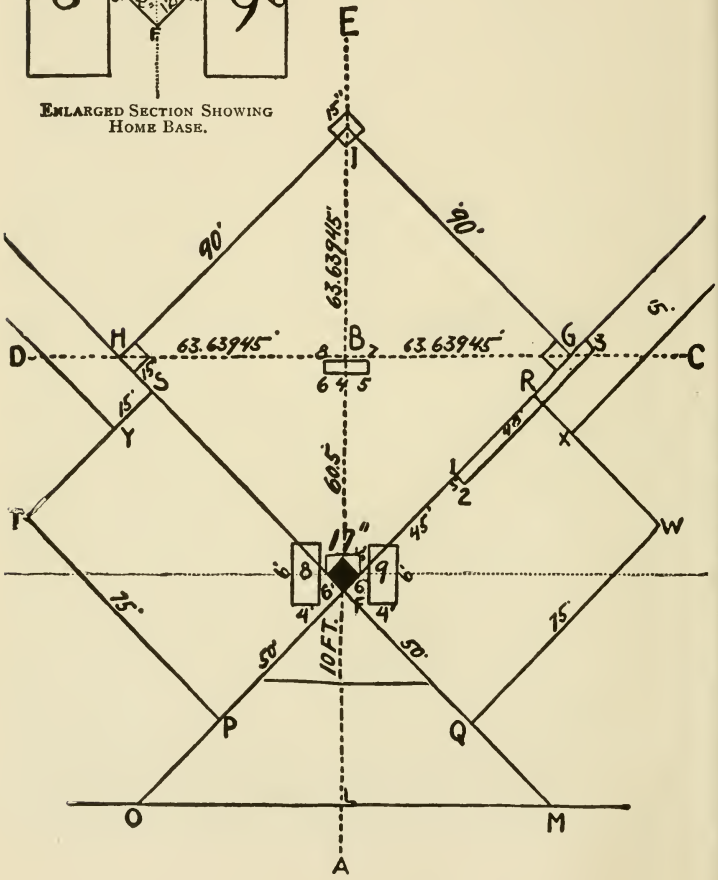
The standing at the finish of the 1904 pennant race was as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
King Bees	10	4	.715
Belle Plaine	8	5	.625
Owls	8	5	.625
Watier	8	5	.625
Larrabee	7	7	.500
Fullertons	7	7	.500
Lake Views	6	8	.429
Northern Lights	0	13	.000

CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BALL FIELD



ENLARGED SECTION SHOWING HOME BASE.



OFFICIAL PLAYING RULES
OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League.

These Rules have also been adopted by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed and sufficient in size to permit the players of the team not at bat to be stationed at the positions respectively assigned to them by their captain. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grandstand, 90 feet.

To Lay Off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and establishing the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 foot radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Coacher's Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2, draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B 8½ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the point specified for it in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14.

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball first placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, become unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls to substitute for the ball in play in any of the contingencies above set forth. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand, shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace a ball that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past twenty-eight years and readopted in 1902 for five years, and is used in all League contests.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. The ball in play shall not be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise damaged. In the event of a new ball being intentionally discolored, or damaged by a player, the umpire shall upon appeal by the captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of $5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, sealed with the seal of the Secretary of the League and bearing his certificate that he has examined, measured and weighed it and that it is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

Unfit Ball for Play.

SEC. 7. Should the ball become ripped or in any way damaged so as to be, in the opinion of the umpire, unfit for use, he shall, upon appeal by either captain, at once call for a new ball and put the alternate ball into play.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players may be stationed at any point of the field their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, must take his position as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position as defined in Rule 3 and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-

Balking.

RULE 34. A balk shall be:

SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position, or that before passing or getting beyond the control of the catcher touches any part of the clothing or person of the umpire while he is on foul ground.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, or a fair hit ball touching a base runner, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. The batting order of each team must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coachers or substitute base runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown ball.

THE BATTING RULES.

A Fair Hit.

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base or that touches the person of the umpire or a player while on fair ground.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base or touches the person of the umpire or a player while on foul ground.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman with the expectation of reaching first base before the ball can be fielded to that base. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to whether the point at which it leaves the playing field is on fair or foul territory.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

RULE 49. A strike is:

SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or,

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

Foul Strike.

RULE 50. A "Foul Strike" is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. To enforce this rule the captain of the other side may call the attention of the umpire to its violation by his opponents, whereupon the umpire shall immediately order such player or players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined $5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

(1) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

(2) If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scored the winning run before the third man is out.

Extra-Inning Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at the bat when the

game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire call "Game" on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or other cause which puts patrons or players in peril, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, but if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, one or more runs than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game, be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fail to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 64, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the

first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 9. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited, he shall transmit a written report thereof to the president of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play on account of rain or darkness, fire, panic, or any other cause which puts the patrons or players in peril before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knee. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base runner when such ball was batted, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base runner out with it; but if the base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder

in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 15. The base runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he turn in the direction of or attempt to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 16. If, before two hands are out and while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 17. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team mate or team mates.

SEC. 18. If he touch home base before a base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner, lose his right to third base.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 15 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. The coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not address remarks expect to the base runner, and then only in words of assistance and direction in running bases. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators, Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base runners. If there be more than the legal number of coachers or this rule be violated in any respect the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offense, and thereupon the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies and is thereby obliged to advance as the result of a fair hit ball not caught on the fly.

UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpire is the representative of the League and as such is authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. He shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in his judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed.

RULE 61. There shall be no appeal from any decision of the umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 62. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 63. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 64. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either a player or manager, the penalty for the first offense shall be a fine by the umpire of $5.00, and, for a second offense, prompt removal of the offender from the game or grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the president of the League may fix.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 65. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the president a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 66. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the president shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name is on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before a time "at bat" is recorded, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip, as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he make a foul strike, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Rule 49, Section 5.

Batsman Must Obey Call.

SEC. 10. The moment a batsman's term at bat ends, the umpire shall call for the batsman next in order to leave his seat on the bench and take his position at the bat, and no player of the batting side shall leave his seat on the bench until so called to bat, except to become a coacher or substitute base runner, to take the place of a player on his team's batting list, to comply with the umpire's order to leave the field or to make way for a fielder.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base runner. However, no base runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

RULE 53. The batsman becomes a base runner:

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly make no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball and purposely permit himself to be hit.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, the umpire calls "Four Balls," or award him first base by being hit by a pitched ball or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 2. If, while the batsman, a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

SEC. 3. If the umpire award to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 4. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 5. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch the umpire or any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base runner.

SEC. 7. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declare a foul tip (as defined in Rule 46) or any other foul hit, not legally caught by a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declare a foul strike.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declare a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 3.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. In any and all of these cases the base runner is

not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base Runners are Out.

RULE 56. The base runner is out:

SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, if it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, if it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for a foul strike, or fails to bat in proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run out or any other play of the kind, except the one who completes it.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fail, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a wild pitch, a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, an illegal pitch, a balk and a passed ball, each of which is a battery and not a fielding error, shall not be included in the seventh column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an

infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained.

In case a base runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base, he shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there were occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error.

The Summary.

RULE 86. The Summary shall contain:

SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each side and the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 8. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher.

SEC. 9. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 10. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

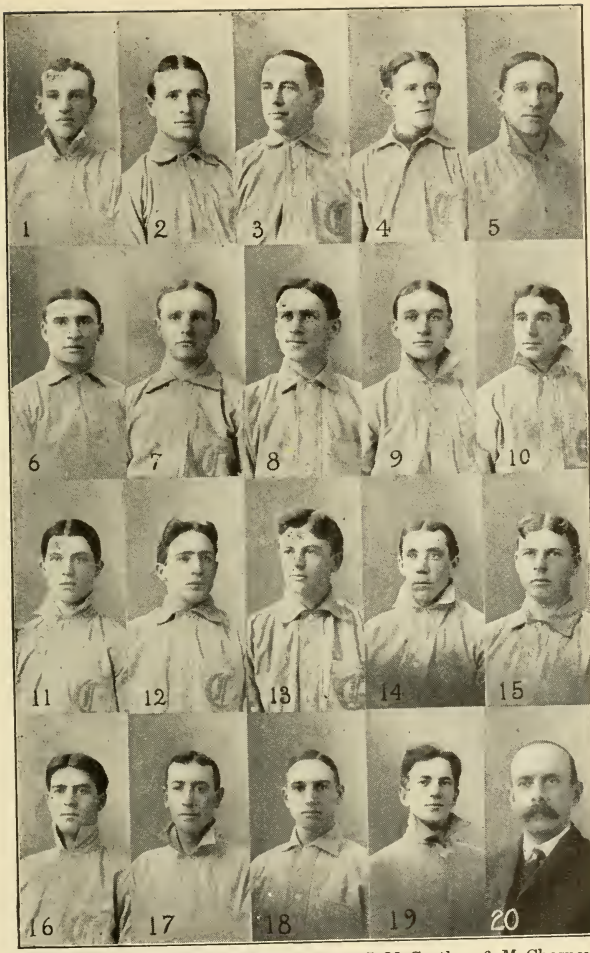
SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged to the pitcher.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball.

SEC. 13. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 14. The time of the game.

SEC. 15. The name of the umpire.



1, Schulte; 2, Chance; 3, Casey; 4, Evers; 5, McCarthy; 6, McChesney; 7, Slagle; 8, Barry; 9, Jones; 10, Kling; 11, Lundgren; 12, Tinker; 13, Wicker; 14, O'Neil; 15, Brown; 16, Weimer; 17, Briggs; 18, Hoffman; 19, Grothe; 20, Selee, Mgr. Photos by Horner, Boston.

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL TEAM, 1904.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1905

CLUB	At Boston	At Brooklyn	At New York	At Philadelphia	At Pittsburg	At Cincinnati	At Chicago	At St. Louis
Boston		April 21, 22, 24, 25 July 3, 4, 4, 5 Oct. 5, 6, 7	April 14,15,17, May 5, 6, 8, June 24,26,27, Sept. 7, 8	Apr. 26,27,28, 29, May 26, 27, June 28,29,30, July 1, Sep. 9	June 12, 13, 14 Aug. 7, 7, 8, 9, 10 Oct. 2, 3, 4	June 15, 16,17, 18, Aug. 11,12, 13, 14 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 28, 30	June 19, 20, 21, 22, July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, Sept. 22, 23, 24
Brooklyn	April 18, 19, 19, 20 Sept. 1, 2, 4, 4 Sept. 18, 19, 20		May 26, 27, 29, 30, 30, July 6, 7, 8, Sept. 9, 11, 12,	May 5, 6, 8, June 24,24,26, 27, Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8	June 19, 20, 21, 22, July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 16 Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 2, 3, 5, 6 Sept. 22, 23, 24	June 15, 16, 17 18, Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 11, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Oct. 1, 2, 3
New York ...	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 1, 2, 3, 3, 5 Sept. 16, 16	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29, May 31, June 28,29,30, J'y1.10,Sep.13		April 21, 22, 24, 25, July 3, 4, 4, 5, Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 19, 20, 21, 22, July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, Oct. 1, 2, 3	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 22, 23, 24	June 15, 16, 17, 18, Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14 Sept. 28, 29, 30
Philadelphia.	May 29, 30, 30, 31 July 6, 7, 8, 10 Sept. 13, 14, 15	Apr. 14,15,17, May 1, 2, 3, 4, June 1, 2, 3, Sept. 16	Apr. 18,19,20, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2, 4, 4, Oct. 5, 6, 7		June 6, 15, 16, 17, Aug. 11,12, 14, 15 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 19, 20, 21, 22, July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1 Oct. 1, 2, 3	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 2, 3, 5, 6 Sept. 25, 26, 27
Pittsburg....	May 23, 24, 25 July 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 24, 24, 25, 26	May 13, 15, 16, 17, July 11,12, 13, 14, Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 18, 19, 20, 22, July 15, 17, 18, 19, Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 9, 10, 11, 12, July 20,20, 21, 22, Aug. 28, 29, 30		Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17, May 7, 28, Jly.2, Sept.14, 16, 17, Oct. 8	Apr. 23, 24, 25 June 4, 5 July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Sept. 3	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 3, June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 10, 11, 12
Cincinnati....	May 13, 15, 16, 17, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 9, 10, 11, 12, July 20,20, 21, 22, Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 23, 24, 25, July 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 24, 24, 25, 26	May 18, 19, 20, 22, July 15,17, 18, 19, Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 5, 6, 8, 27 June 24 July 3, 4, 4 Sept. 7, 8, 9		Apr. 19, 20, 21, 22, June 25, 26 July 1 Sept. 1, 2, 19,20	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29, June 3, 4 Sept. 3, 4, 4 Oct. 4, 5
Chicago.....	May 10, 10, 11, 12, July 20, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 28, 29, 30.	May 18, 19, 20, 22, July 15, 17, 18, 19, Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 13, 15, 16, 17, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 23, 24, 25, July 24,25,26, 27, Aug. 24, 24, 25, 26	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29, June 1, 2, 3 Sept. 4, 4 Oct. 6, 7	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 3, 29, 30, 30, 31, Sept. 10, 11, 12		Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17, June 23, 24 July 2, Sept. 8, 9, 14, 16
St. Louis.....	May 18, 19, 20, 22, July 15, 17, 18, 19, Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 23, 24, 25 July 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 24, 24. 25, 26	May 9, 10, 11, 12, July 20,20, 21, 22, Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 13, 15, 16, 17, July 11,12, 13, 14, Aug. 17, 18, 19	Apr. 19, 20, 21, 22, May 29, 30, 30, J'e 30, J'y 1 Aug. 31, Sep. 2	Apr. 23, 24, 25 June 1, 2 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Oct. 6, 7	May 4, 5, 6, 7, 27, 28, July 4,4 Sept. 17, 18 Oct. 8	

game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 67. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the president of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 68. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 69. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules, and if there be he shall acquaint himself with them, advise the captain of the visiting team of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided that it does not conflict with any of these rules.

Official Announcements.

RULE 70. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 71. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as to cause the spectators on the open field and open stands to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove

from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

Call of Time.

RULE 72. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position.

Decisions on Balls and Strikes.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes, provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

RULE 74. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties. If two umpires be assigned to a game, the assistant umpire shall decide all plays at first and second bases.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball or for the illegal delivery of the pitcher or on called balls or when he makes a sacrifice hit.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner.

In all cases where a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 54, Section 2.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base runner is forced out by the play.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. In the fourth column shall be placed the sacrifice hits.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

Advice to Amateurs

A base ball guide without chapters giving special instructions on the points of the game would be no guide to the game at all. In this new guide, written especially for amateurs, we propose to introduce a "change of base," and hence we give below a series of instructive chapters devoted to the important subjects of Pitching, Batting, Fielding and Base Running, in the form of "How to Play the Points" in each special department.

Points of Play in Pitching

Of the four departments of the game of base ball, viz., pitching, batting, fielding, and base running, the delivery of the ball to the bat is the most important; and in his method of delivery the pitcher has the option, either of "tossing" or "jerking" the ball to the batsman, or of delivering it to him by the "underhand" or "overhand" throw. He also has the option of using the "round arm" form of delivery, as in the case of the bowler in cricket; the latter form, however, being rarely used. With the choice of such a variety of forms of delivery at command, it will be seen that the pitcher only needs to attain that degree of proficiency in pitching which will give him perfect control of the ball as regards accuracy of aim, and the power to impart that rotary motion to the ball which yields the puzzling "curve" to his delivery, to place him in the position of being able to take every advantage of the additional aid skilled strategy will give him, in fully acquiring the knowledge of scientific pitching.

No pitcher can ever excel in the art who is not more or less of a strategist in his work. He may be able to send in the ball to the bat with unwonted speed, and also to add the "curve" to his delivery, and yet, from his ignorance, or neglect of strategic play,—or what is technically known as "headwork"—in his position, he will rank only as a second-rate player in the "box." So far as it applies to pitching, the elements of strategic play may be summed up as follows:

First, to deceive the eye of the batsman in regard to the character of the pitching he faces, as to its being fast or slow, straight or curved. Second, to puzzle his judgment in reference to the direction

of the coming ball, as to its being higher or lower than the height he wants it. Third, to watch the batsman closely so as to take prompt advantage of his being temporarily "out of form" for effective batting; and lastly, to tempt him to hit at a ball so as to send it high to the outfield, where the pitcher has placed one or two fielders ready to catch it.

A pitcher who never resorts to strategy in his method of delivery will go on, inning after inning, sending in the ball with all the speed at his command, without thinking of anything but "pace" and the "curve" as elements of success in his work. Such pitchers are mere machines in their position, and in comparison with those who disguise their "change of pace," watch the batsman closely, as to his strong and weak points, and who use "headwork" in their pitching, the mere swift curve pitcher is nowhere in his efforts to outwit his batting opponents.

Another important essential in the art of pitching is the physical endurance to withstand the fatigue of the work of swift pitching, as also the pluck and nerve to face the hot fire of balls from skilled and experienced batsmen, not forgetting the control of temper to bear up against a severe attack of base hit punishment; and especially the necessity for the pitcher to refrain from the gross folly of disputing the decisions of the umpire on called balls and strikes, which latter piece of stupidity causes him to lose his temper, and with it the judgment and coolness so essential to his success as a pitcher.

Every pitcher, no matter what his ability "in the box" may be in other respects, must possess thorough command of the ball in delivery, or otherwise he will fail. This control of the ball is especially necessary in the use of the curve.

THE POINT OF SPEED IN DELIVERY.

The effectiveness of mere speed in pitching depends largely upon the character of the batting the pitcher has to face, and also upon the ability of the catcher to stand the hot fire of the delivery. Weak and timid batsmen who fear the speed of the pitching too much to be able to use their judgment in facing it, and who only think of the best way to avoid being hit, can readily be intimidated by very swift pitching so as to be struck out with ease. But when a nervy, plucky batsman faces a swift delivery, and brings his judgment to bear on the tactics of the attacking force, it is found that mere speed costs more in wild pitches, and called and passed balls than it yields in outs or strikes. Besides which, such class of batsmen frequently find opportunities to punish the mere swift pitching by quick wrist-play batting long before the third strike is called from it. In fact, speed in delivery is only advantageous when it is made part and parcel of strategic work in pitching, and not when it is the only feature of a pitcher's work in the "box."

THE POINT OF PITCHING FOR CATCHES.

It is frequently a good point for a pitcher to play to pitch for catches, that is, to send in good balls to the bat which will tempt the batsmen to hit them high in the air, and then lay his fielders out for catches. Care, however, needs to be taken in playing this point, so as to be pretty certain that the pitching is faced by a poorer class of batsmen than ordinary. It won't do to try this dodge on first-class batsmen, for it would be soon taken advantage of and at considerable cost of base hits and earned runs. The batsmen most likely to fall into a trap of this kind are those of the class of "sluggers" who go in for "home runs" at all costs. Those who wait for good balls and who are content with earning a single base by their hits, are not a safe class of batsmen to pitch to for catches. With the heavy-hitting class, however, it is a pretty safe game to play.

THE POINT OF DISGUISED CHANGE OF PACE.

One of the most effective points of play in pitching is a well disguised change of pace in delivery. Nothing bothers a batsman more than to be prepared to strike quickly at a swiftly-pitched ball only to find that his stroke has been too quick to meet the ball squarely on the face of the bat, owing to the lessened speed of its delivery. The same, too, when in anticipation of a slow or medium-paced ball he hits right out from the shoulder, only to see the ball flash by his bat at the utmost speed of the pitcher. It requires a keen-sighted, nervy, and experienced batsman to be ready to meet a well disguised change of pace with any effect.

Of course, it will not do for the pitcher to openly make a change in the speed of the ball: as all its effectiveness lies in his deceiving the judgment of the batsman as to the "pace" of the ball. To make the preliminary movements of a swift delivery, and then to be able to suddenly lessen the strength of the throw, without any apparent change of motion in the act of throwing, is not a very easy task. It can be done, however, and has been, and with telling effect on the large majority of batsmen. It is an especially effective point when facing one of the class of heavy hitting batsmen, the regular "slugging" home-run hitters, who, as a general rule, know rather less about scientific batting than the youngsters of a schoolboy nine.

THE POINT OF STUDYING THE BATSMAN'S WAYS.

The moment a strategic pitcher faces a batting opponent he begins to study up the peculiar manner in which he holds his bat; also the character of the batsman's stroke, to see whether he swings his bat forward with a sharp, quick wrist stroke, or in the "slugging" style of hitting, from the shoulder. Another strong point in strategic play in pitching is to avoid letting his opponent see that he is "rattled" by base-hit punishment. To appear cool and indifferent to

such an attack requires lots of nerve, but it is what the pitcher should strive to do at such a time. And, by the way, this term "punishment" does not include hits made off his pitching which afford chances for outs, but only earned base hits, and those only which are earned without the aid of stolen bases or of fielding or "battery" errors; nor those from base hits scored after the pitcher has given his fielders three chances for outs which have not been accepted.

THE POINT OF CONTROLLING A QUICK TEMPER.

Let every pitcher in the arena bear in mind the important fact that without thorough control of temper in his position, he can never succeed in being a successful strategist in the "box."

Giving way to one's temper is folly in every player, no matter what his position in the team may be; but it is downright stupidity on the part of a pitcher, especially when he does it in the form of "kicking" against the umpire's decisions on "called balls" and "strikes," for his loss of temper involves the loss of his judgment, and with it a failure to play strategic points skilfully.

As a matter of instructive information on pitching, we give below an article on "Points in Pitching," written for the Sporting Life, Philadelphia, in which paper it appeared on March 25, 1905. Nichols said:

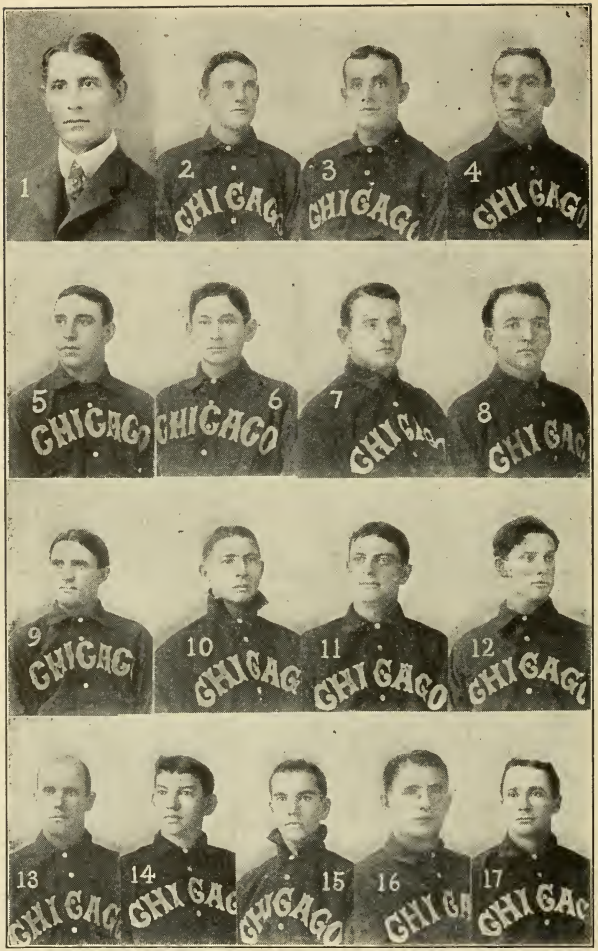
"A man has to have several qualities to stay in the game actively as long as I have, but I think the principal thing that I have never been afraid to let the batsman hit the ball. I always remember the fact that a good batsman cannot put more than one in three pitched balls safe, a poor batsman one in four, or even less. I never throw my arm off trying to strike out a man. It is mighty hard to fan a good hitter, and it doesn't pay to try it on a poor one. I let them hit it, but try to keep them from hitting safe, never forgetting that I have eight men with me who are just as eager as I am to retire the batter.

"Years ago I practiced and developed a high jump ball, one that passes over the plate at a man's shoulder and changes its course ever so slightly as it passes him. It is a hard ball to hit safe. To make a hard hit the batsman must meet the ball squarely in the center, and my aim has always been to keep him from doing that. If he hits under it the result is a fly that can almost surely be gobbled up by one of the fielders. If he hits it on top the ball goes on the ground to one of the infielders. While this jump ball has been my most effective argument I never worked it to death.

"My policy has always been to keep the batter guessing. A good hitter may strike wild at the first one, but if you give him another in the same place he is quite likely to have it sized up and slam it out of the lot. Don't let him know, therefore, where the next one is coming. A high, fast one with a jump, followed by a long, low teaser,

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1905

CLUB	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Washington	At Philadelphia	At New York	At Boston
Chicago.....		April 24,25,26, 27,J'ne 30, J'y 1, Sept. 18, 19, Oct. 6, 7, 8	Apr. 19,20,21, 22, June 24, July 7, 8, Sep. 4, 4, 5, 6	May 5, 6, 8, 9, July 4, 4, 5, 6, Sept. 1, 2, 20	June 10, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7 Oct. 2, 3, 4	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 15, 16, 17, 19, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 12, 14, 15, 16 Sept. 25, 26, 27
St. Louis.....	April 14,15,16, 17, June 27,28, 29, Sept. 12, 13, 15, 16		May 1, 2, 3, 4 July 4, 4, 5, 5, Sept. 7, 8, 9	April 28, 29, May 29, 30, 30, 31, June, 24, Sept. 4, 4, 5, 6	June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 15, 16, 17, 19, Aug. 12, 14, 15, 16, Oct. 2, 3, 4	June 10, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7, Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 23
Detroit.....	April 23,28,29, 30, May 29, 30, 30, 31, July 2, 9, Sept. 10	May 5, 6, 7, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 25, Sept. 2, 3, 17		Apr. 14,15,17, 18, June 30, July 1,Sep.18, 19, Oct. 5, 6, 7	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 10, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7, Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 12, 14, 15, 16 Oct. 2, 3, 4	June 15, 16, 17, 17, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, Sept. 28, 29, 30
Cleveland....	May 2, 3, 7, June 1, 3, 4, June 25, Sept. 3, 8, 9, 17	Apr. 19, 21, 22, 23, 30, July 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, Sept. 10	Apr. 24,25,26, 27, June 26, 27 28, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 16		June 15, 16, 17, 19, Aug. 12, 14, 15, 16, Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 10, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 3, 4, 5, 7, Oct. 2, 3, 4
Washington .	May 20, 21, 23, 24, July 14, 15, 16, 18, Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 25, 26, 27, 28, July 10, 11, 12, 13, Aug. 26, 27	May 16, 17, 18, 19, July 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 11, 12, 13, 15, July 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 18, 19, 21		May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 1, 2, 3, 5 Sept. 2, 4, 4	Apr. 21, 22, 24, 25, July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16	Apr. 26, 27,28, 29, June 29, 30 July 1, 3 Sept. 9, 11, 12
Philadelphia.	May 16, 17, 18, 19, July 23, 24, 25, 26, Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 12, 13, 14, 15, July 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 25, 26, 27, July 14, 15, 17, 18, Aug. 17, 25, 26, 28	May 20, 22, 23, 24, July 10, 11, 12, 13, Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 5, 6, 8, 9 June 24, 26, 27, 28, Oct. 5, 6, 7		Apr. 26, 27,28, 29, June 29, 30, July 1, 3 Sept. 18, 19, 20	Apr. 21, 22, 24, 25, July 4, 4, 5, Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8
New York....	May 12, 13, 14, 15, July 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 16, 17, 18, 19, July 23, 24, 25, 26, Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 20, 22, 23, 24, July 10, 11, 12, 13, Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 25, 26, 27, July 14, 15, 17, 18, Aug. 17, 25, 26, 28	Apr. 14, 15, 17, July 6, 7, 8, 8, Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8	Apr. 18, 19, 20 May 29, 30, 30, 31, Sept. 9, 11, 11, 12		May 5, 6, 8, 9 June 24, 26, 27, 28, Oct. 5, 6, 7
Boston.....	May 25, 26, 27, 28, July 10, 11, 12, 13, Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 20, 21, 23, 24, July 14, 15, 16, 18, Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 11, 12, 13, 15, July 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 18, 19, 21	May 16, 17, 18, 19, July 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 22, 23, 24	Apr. 18, 19, 20 May 30, 30, 31, 31, Sept. 18, 18, 19, 20	Apr. 14, 15, 17 July 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 1, 2, 3, 5 Sept. 2, 4, 4	



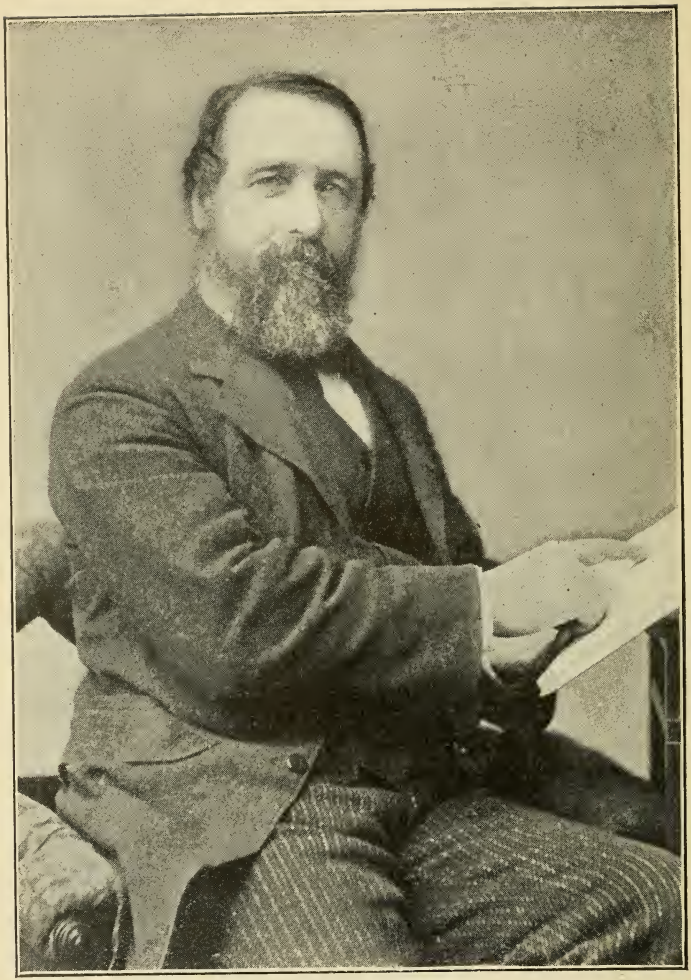
1, Jones, Mgr.; 2, Green; 3, McFarland; 4, Davis; 5, Smith; 6, Donahue; 7, Callahan; 8, Sullivan; 9, Dundon: 10, Tannehill; 11, Owen; 12, Walsh; 13, Isbell; 14, Altrock; 15, White; 16, Patterson; 17, Holmes.

CHICAGO AMERICAN LEAGUE BASE BALL TEAM, 1904.
Photos by Horner, Boston.

ADVICE TO AMATEURS

BY
HENRY CHADWICK
"The Father of Base Ball"

Written especially for Spalding's Amateur Base Ball Year Book



HENRY CHADWICK
"The Father of Base Ball"
Taken in His Fiftieth Year—1873

will keep him guessing. I very seldom throw two balls in succession exactly alike, unless the batsman is known to have a very serious weakness on a certain kind of ball or curve.

"Another thing I never believed in is throwing wide balls on purpose. A good many pitchers think it is good policy to waste one or two occasionally. Not for me. I never could see the advantage of it. What is the use of deliberately throwing a ball that only wastes your strength and puts you in the hole? My object is to make the batsman hit at the first one and the second one and the third one. By that time he is out or has made a hit, and the chances are 3 to 1 that it is the former. Of course, I give bases on balls and pitch many wide ones, but it is never intentional.

"Study the batsman and keep him guessing. Make him hit, but keep him from hitting safe if you can. Don't be afraid to trust your fielders, and always keep in good condition. Those are my rules, and I am still pitching in a big league, although I started nineteen years ago. My arm seems as strong as it ever was. I keep in shape all the year round, and do a great deal of bowling in the winter."

The above is valuable advice, and we especially commend it to the attention of our amateur readers.

Points of Play in Batting

In none of the four special departments of base ball are more facilities afforded for strategic skill than in handling the bat, but it requires an intelligent player to excel in it. The batsman who would be invariably successful must resort to strategy, for if he depends solely upon a quick eye and a strong arm he will fail. These are very excellent as aids, but a comparatively poor dependence to place your trust in altogether. The batsman, when he takes his bat in hand, finds opposed to him nine men, and though, to the casual observer, it may seem a very easy undertaking to put a ball out of the reach of only nine men, covering as large a space as a four or five-acre field; yet, when you come to face nine experienced and active fielders, you will soon be taught to realize the fact that "headwork" is as important an element of success in batting as it is in pitching; and you will then see that to earn bases on hits, and thereby to help to score runs, you will have to play "points" pretty successfully.

In the evolution of our national game toward the point of perfect play, the progress made in each department, that of batting has made the least advance, and the reason for this lies in the fact that time devoted to training in each department, batting has received the least attention and fielding the most.

Up to within a recent period a great deal of the batting done in the professional arena was but little, if any, in advance of that which characterized the players of twenty years ago. One cause of this

failure to improve in batting is the reluctance shown by the majority of players to engage in studying up the theory of batting, and to their failure to apply lessons taught by standard books on the game to their method of batting in match games. The fact is, the great majority of players go to the bat possessed either of bad habits in their method of holding and swinging their bats to meet the ball, or, if they do stand in position properly, or hold their bats coirrectly, are lamentably wanting in the mental ability to do what is technically known ss "team-work at the bat."

Such batsmen take their stand in the batsman's box with no fixed rule of action in batting; they simply go in for general results, as it were, trust to "luck," as it is called, for their success. One man's idea, when he goes to the bat, is simply to hit as hard as he can at the first ball within reach. Another man's plan is to wait for a particular kind of ball—a pet of his—and then hit at it as if his sole object was to send it out of sight.

This latter kind of batting is specially characteristic of the majority class of batsmen known as "hard hitters" and "sluggers," who habitually hit at the ball from the shoulder, whether sent in swiftly or otherwise, without any idea as to where the ball is likely to go, these men being batsmen who think that the acme of batting is reached when they hit for a "homer." Such batsmen average about a single home run to twenty chances for catches. Of course muscular strength and keen sight are essertials in batting; but sound judgment and mental ability, and their practical exemplification in strategic skill in batting, are even more necessary; and the batsman who excels in these latter characteristics is worth a dozen of your common class of home-run hitters.

It will hardly seem credible as a record, but the fact is the league clubs, to this day, give their teams half an hour's practice in "fungo" batting before they begin each game they play, just as the old teams did twenty years ago; and this "fungo" hitting is done to give fielders training practice, at the cost of injury to batting practice. This is worse than no practice at all, and yet in every match game played by every professional club in the country, this wretched "fungo" practice is allowed to be indulged in by every league manager in the business in order to give fielders practice they do not require, at the cost of practice that batsmen need badly.

This "fungo" hitting is that of batting at a ball which falls perpendicularly to the ground after tossing it in the air; whereas, for efficient batting practice, the ball should come to the bat horizontally, as in regular pitching.

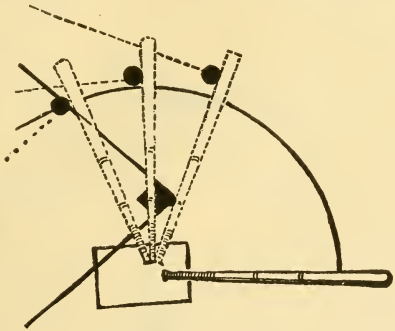
Two of the most telling points of play at the bat in attaining a knowledge of the science of batting, are *"timing the hit"* and *"facing for position,"* the former being a point of play which requires a very brainy player to excel in, as it involves quite an amount of careful study to get at the practical working of it. It is a point almost un-

known by the great majority of batsmen; and therefore we devote an illustrated chapter to these two special features of "team-work at the bat."

"Timing the hit" consists of so measuring the force of the blow in hitting the pitched ball as to enable the batsman to place the ball as he may desire.

THE POINT OF TIMING THE HIT.

In acquiring the art of "timing the hit" in batting, the batsman should first learn the bearings of the natural swing of the bat in meeting the ball, and the different effect of a swift and a slow stroke in forming these bearings. Measuring the semi-circular line of the swing of the bat from its position as it is held over the shoulder, to the point of its meeting the ball, it will be seen that the swiftness of the stroke has a great deal to do with giving direction to the ball. A slow stroke will meet the ball back of the base; a medium stroke will meet it on the line of the base, and a quick stroke in front of it. The lines of these strokes are shown in the following diagram. The slow stroke would send the ball toward the right field; the medium stroke toward the center and the quick stroke to left field.



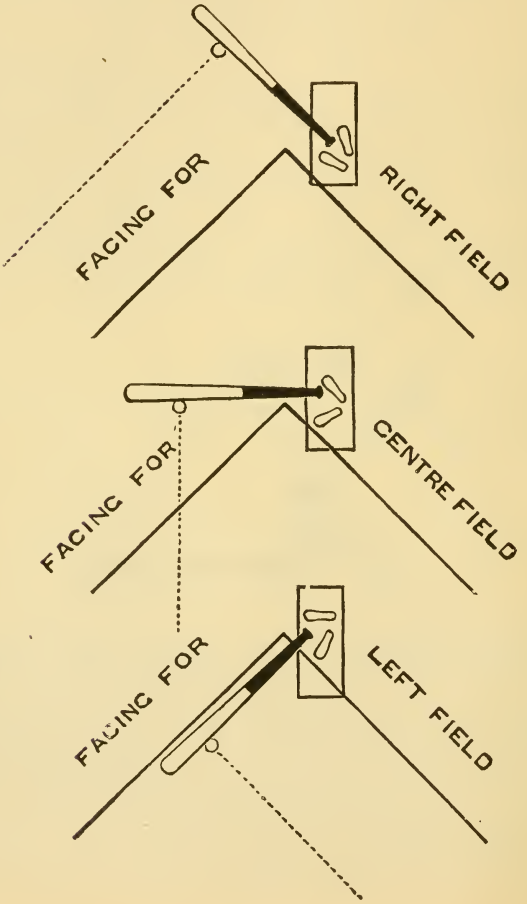
In studying up this point of play, the batsman stands in one position only, the varying forces he uses in "timing his hit," when bringing the forward swing of his bat into play being governed by his desire to "place" the ball either to the right, the center, or the left portion of the field. The above diagram refers only to the timing process and not to the other important part of timing the hit known as "facing for position," which latter point involves the changing of the position of the batsman's feet according as he may desire to place the ball. The advantage of the first movement lies in the fact that it is disguised from the pitcher.

The appended diagram shows the three different movements of his

feet in "facing for position" for each of the three hits in placing the ball.

It will be seen at a glance how different the two strategic movements are, and how far more difficult of attainment the former is than the latter.

Here is the diagram illustrating "facing for position";



THE POINT OF "TEAM WORK AT THE BAT."

Team-work at the bat has been a sadly neglected element of success in pennant-aspiring teams for years past. In fact it is only within the past five years that its importance has been realized. Given two teams in which the "battery" forces are equal, and the field support of the pitcher of the same order of excellence, and the nine which excels in "team-work at the bat" will win the race for a surety. Indeed, if one takes a team which is stronger than another in pitching and field support, and the latter's inferiority in these essentials is offset by special excellence in team-work batting, the nine thus handicapped by the lack of team-work at the bat will lose half their games in consequence.

Team-work at the bat involves just such skill in handling the ash as is shown in *place-hitting*, in intelligent *sacrifice batting*, in well judged *bunt-hits*, in *timing your hits*, in "*facing for position*," and, in fact, in using every point of play known to the game in securing first base by skillful batting, and especially in forwarding runners by single hits. Unfortunately, the scoring rules of the game are wanting in the important record of "*forwarding runners by base hits*," and the result is that there is no reliable data at command by means of which a true criterion of a batsman's skill can be arrived at.

The fundamental principle of scientific batting is "place hitting," and the most valuable feature of this kind of batting is the art of "forwarding runners by base hits," this latter point of excellence being the only criterion of real batting skill known to the game, the percentage of base-hit averages being of no account in comparison. There is no question about it, if the managers of teams want to get the best of the pitching this season they will have to begin by giving batsmen training practice, and the first thing to be done is to put a stop to the "fungo" hitting practice indulged in before each game begins.

THE POINT OF SACRIFICE HITTING.

Batsmen should bear in mind an important fact in connection with the point of play known as "sacrifice hitting," and that is that skillful batting does not admit of a man going to the bat purposely to insure his being put out by his hit, as such an act would be veritable stupidity on the part of any batsman. On the contrary, every team worker at the bat, when a runner is on a base, goes in to strive his utmost to make a base hit, but, in making this attempt, he does so in such a way—by proper "timing" or "facing for the hit"—that should the hit fail to earn a base, it will at least oblige the fielder to throw the batsman out at first base, thereby affording the runner on the base when the hit was made to gain a base by the legitimate sacrifice hit.

No intelligent batsman does otherwise than his best to make a base hit each time he goes to the bat; and not to go into have himself put out. Such a hit is senseless work, both on the part of the batsman

who does it and on the part of the captain who orders it. But to bat for a base hit, however, and in such a way that in case of failure the hit will forward a runner by the sacrifice play, is headwork in batting all the time, and a strong point to play.

The Science of Fielding

In presenting the chapters on fielding and base running, we shall be comparatively brief in reference to them; inasmuch as both fielding and base running do not require the amount of description of their special points so much as pitching and batting do. Fielding, in fact, in base ball has reached such a degree of excellence in its development that there is little left to teach the experts in the art. And, in regard to base running, if the player is in possession of the requisite amount of brains necessary to enable him to excel in the art, that generally suffices to "do the rest." Nevertheless both fielding and base running form departments in base ball which require a great amount of intelligent practice to excel in them, fielding especially.

Skillful fielding is by all odds the most attractive feature of the national game. It is something all can appreciate and understand. While scientific batting is only appreciable by those who fully understand the difficulties attendant upon it, fine play in the field can be enjoyed by every spectator, its beauties being as plainly apparent as is the characteristic blundering in the field of a mere novice in the art.

In batting, however, while the great majority enjoy the splurgy, long-hit ball which yields a home run, it is only the minority who have sufficient knowledge of the "points" in the game to appreciate the scientific work of "timing for the hit," "facing for position," "observing good form," "bunting," etc.

But in fielding, every one in the general crowd of spectators can appreciate a good point of play when a fine "pick-up" of a hot grounder is made; or when a hot "liner" is handsomely caught on the fly; or a short high ball is held after a long run in for it from the outer field; or when an apparently safe hit to right field is changed into an out at first base by the active fielding and quick, accurate throwing in of the ball to the first baseman by the right-fielder. Then, too, the brilliant catching of the swift curved-line balls from the pitcher by the catcher, and the splendid throwing of the latter to the bases; all these features of sharp and skillful fielding are evidences of good work which the veriest novice in a knowledge of the game in the crowd can understand and appreciate. Hence it is that fielding is at once the most brilliant and attractive feature of base ball.

There is no department of the game, however, which requires more

attention in the way of training to excel in it, than fielding does. A good fielder must be lithe of limb and with every muscle trained for active work in jumping, running, stooping, throwing, and, in fact, in every muscular movement which good practice develops to advantage. In other words, a first-class fielder in base ball must be a well-trained athlete. In no other field game of ball is fielding skill so essential to success as in the game of base ball. In cricket a player may be valuable as a bowler and batsman, and yet be but an indifferent fielder.

The fact is, skill in fielding always has been and ever will be the most attractive feature of the game. One reason for this lies in the fact that to excel in fielding one must train for it; you cannot become an expert fielder except by practice. Besides this, there are certain qualities a man must possess before he can go into field-training with any hope of attaining proficiency; first, he must be able to throw well, as regards both distance and accuracy; then, too, he requires pluck to face hard-hit balls; the judgment to know what to do with them when he fields them; the quickness of perception and the nerve to act promptly in critical emergencies; and the endurance to stand the fatigue of the work in the most important of the several field positions.

Now all these important qualifications require constant and persevering practice and training to make a perfect fielder, but in batting the veriest novice can, with straight pitching, hit a long ball to the outfield; all that is required is plenty of muscle and a keen eye. Of course, practice will make him hit with more accuracy, but nevertheless he can hit the ball without practice; but no novice can go into the field and handle the ball properly. Here practice is needed before any degree of proficiency is reached, no matter how physically capable a man may be to excel in the field.

The Art of Base Running

Each season's experience only shows more and more the fact that good base running is one of the most important essentials of success in winning games. Effective pitching, of course, is a great aid, so is skillful batting, but it is equally necesssary that after a base has been obtained by a good hit, that other bases should be secured by sharp base running. Presence of mind, prompt action on the spur of the moment, quickness of perception, and coolness of nerve are among the requisites of a successful base runner. Players habitually accustomed to hesitate to do this, that and the other, in attending to the various points of the game, can never become good base runners.

There is so little time allowed to judge of the situation that prompt

action becomes a necessity with the base runner. He must "hurry up" all the time. Then, too, he must be daring in taking risks, while at the same time avoiding recklessness in his running. Though fast running is an important aid in base running, a fast runner who lacks judgment, coolness, and, in fact, "head-work" in his running, will not equal a poor runner who possesses the nerve and intelligence required for the work.

The great point in the art of base running is to know when to start, and to start promptly when the favorable opportunity is offered. One difficulty a base runner, trying to steal to second, invariably encounters, is his having to watch either the pitcher or catcher closely. He cannot watch both carefully, and therefore he must make his selection as to which player he will look after. If the catcher is an accurate and swift thrower to the bases, he is the man to be attended to. But if the pitcher is one who has a method of delivery which includes a number of special movements which occupy more than the ordinary time in delivering the ball, then he is the man to watch, for he will surely afford the runner the required opportunity to steal a base or to secure a balk, if the runner only plays his part properly.

A sharp base runner can bother a pitcher exceedingly by skillful dodging. It requires no small amount of nerve and coolness for a pitcher to watch a runner closely, and yet to play the strategical points of his pitching with full effect.

A base runner ought to be fined by his manager every time he fails to run at his best the moment he drops his bat at the home plate, or starts from any other base, either on a hit or on a force. It simply shows stupidity or indifference, to run slow, or to stop running, simply because an apparently sure catch or an out is before you. Nothing is sure in base ball, and, therefore, the plan is to play for uncertain results in the fielding all the time; that is, play to expect a ball to be muffed, or dropped, or badly thrown. This is the secret of the success of daring base running.

It is worth while, at the end of this chapter, to state that there are two classes of fielders in the ranks of the professional base ball fraternity who become conspicuous during a season's campaign; and they are the "head-work" players and the mere "machine" fielders. The former are known by their earnest method of doing their work in their respective home positions, while the latter are players who only do their work perfunctorily—that is, as mere human machines. The former go for a ball with their minds bent on making the play, even at the risk of a chargeable error; while the latter avoid all risks they can which involve the chance of a misplay. The former class are the "team-workers" of the club, the latter mere "record players," who seek to avoid an increase in their error-column figures, even if it is at the cost of poor support of the "battery" force in the field.

There may be said, too, to be a third class of fielders, who are apt

to weaken their general play by fits of the sulks, occasioned by some just criticism of their play which they have been amenable to. These sulky players are a hard lot to get along with when they indulge in these ugly moods. Generally this latter class belong to the hot-tempered players in the ranks, fellows who are constantly allowing nerve and judgment to be ruined by their ill temper. Such fielders can no more "play for the side" or do regular team-work in the field than they can fly.

To "play for the side" should be the aim of every honest professional player. By "honest," we mean a man who gives his service to his club under the rule of his contractural obligations.

A Veteran Athlete on Base Running

The veteran athletic authority, Mr. J. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, in commenting on a conspicuous fault of base runners, says: "There is one department of the game of base ball that is not proportionately developed, and that is base running. There are few ball players who know how to run and how to get a good start. I have watched runners on first base advancing along the line preparatory to stealing second and have seen few who go about it properly. The trained sprinter knows that to get a quick start he must be 'on his toes;' but a good many ball players that have come under my oobservation do not know this, and they stand squarely on their heels, in which position they cannot get away quickly. Then, when they run they run straight up in the air and not in a position to encourage speed.

"A professional trainer could teach base runners a whole lot about getting awy from their marks and improving their speed. Not all players could be taught to be fast sprinters by a good deal, but there is not one of them who could not be improved, and I have often wondered why club managers do not engage professional instructors to show them points in this department, since base running is certainly an important department. Men are instructed in how to improve in batting, in handling the ball, throwing, etc., and why not in base running? Their eyes and arms are trained for the game, but there are muscles in the leg that are not. These are the sprinting muscles of the leg, not the muscles that most of the players use by standing and running on their heels and which are no good for sprinting."

Aggressive Base Ball

Before closing this article, we want to say a few words regarding what is called "aggressive base ball."

A great deal of thoughtless comment is indulged in by a class of young scribes about the alleged advantages accruing from the possession of certain "aggressive" methods of play, the word being used without due regard to the meaning of the term. And what is the meaning of the word? Webster gives this definition as follows: "Aggression is an act of hostility; it is to be the first to begin a quarrel or to make an assault," personal or otherwise; and professional ball players construe the word as authorizing what, in sporting slang, is known as "rough house tactics," in other words, rowdy blackguardism.

One of the greatest mistakes of a ball player is that of supposing that he must conduct himself on the field like a regular rough in order to succeed in making himself "aggressively" efficient in the game. An earnest player, who goes in thoroughly to "play for the side" all the time, finds ample opportunity for all legitimate aggressiveness without, for a single moment, forgetting to play ball in true manly style.

The fact is, there is really nothing in a professional ball player's required service on the diamond field which is at war, to the least extent, with his method of doing his club duty in his field service up to the best team work point, and in marking his action in contests with true manly conduct and with the regard to fair play that characterizes a manly player.

This rule of true manly methods in playing the game has been sadly neglected in the professional base ball arena of late years.

THE ADVANTAGE OF TEAM-WORK IN BASE BALL.

It is only within the past ten years that the value of what is technically termed "team-work" in base ball has been practically realized. And what is "team-work"? it may be asked. The answer is, that it is simply a combined movement on the part of the players in any game, to devote their united efforts to the attainment of victory, irrespective of any aim to benefit the individual record of the player. In fact, it is the subordination of the interests of the single player to the welfare of the team as a whole. Without this

element of success in a match game, contests are lowered to the plane of being mere trials of individual skill in each position, as in "picked nines," in which latter class of contests team-work is either ignored or made secondary to a mere record of individual play.

The weak element of making the individual skill of a player the feature of a game is illustrated when the pitcher of a team goes into his box-work with the sole idea of striking out his adversaries by his intimidating speed, and without the first idea of using strategic skill in his position. It is seen, too, in the case of the heavy-hitting batsman, who handles his bat entirely regardless of the importance of batting base runners round as his strong point of play, he only considering his base-hit averages in his efforts, thereby running repeated risks of outs by catches in his desire to make a "three-bagger" or a home-run. It is shown also in the play of the infielder in his constant avoidance of the risks of errors rather than to incur that of lowering his fielding percentage by pluckily going for every ball, no matter at what loss to his record. That team work is one of the great essentials of a nine, aspiring to win the pennant in a season's camapign, goes without saying; but it is only a minority of the players of the various club nines who are intelligent and unselfish enough to make the sacrifice team work requires.

But not only is team work essential in the play of the full nine as a whole in their field work, but it is especially necessary in the case of the three separate departments of a club's nine, viz.: in the case of the "battery" team, the pitcher and catcher; the infield team, which comprises the three base players and the shortstop; and the outfield team, which consists of the left, center, and right fielders. The importance of having the battery players paired off so as to insure their playing together in thorough harmony as a team is too well known to need argument in its behalf. In no one of the three teams of a field of nine players is it so essential that the players composing the team should know each other's strong and weak points so much as in the case of the "battery team."

The pitcher of the team, for instance, may be very speedy in his delivery, with good command of the ball in his curves, and possess a fair measure of strategic skill in his work, and yet be lacking in several important mental requisites to such an extent as to render his box work ineffective unless aided by the coaching ability of his catcher.

For years past the idea has prevailed in the professional arena that if a club could procure the services of the most noted player in each position of the field, players who excelled only in their home positions, that they would then surely have a model nine for their club. That idea, however, is exploded, and now the getting together of a "team," not a mere "picked nine," is the main object in view in every ably managed club.

An old saying reads as follows: "In the multitude of counsellors there is confusion." This is particularly applicable to the make-up of the "battery" teams of a base ball nine, for in the multitude of pitchers in a team there is much weakness. A fact taken from the pitching record of the National League of 1904 bears with telling effect on this point; and it is, that while the three leading pitchers in the league pennant race of that year aggregated a total of but 23 pitchers in their ranks, the three tail-end teams employed no less than 33. In fact, four judiciously selected and able pitchers will suffice for the actual requirements in the way of box work in any well managed team in the league. As regards the number of catchers needed for the team—as Harry Wright once said—"two is plenty." But the veteran wanted them to be "coaching catchers," and this class of "head-work" catchers is not to be found lying around loose.

Next to the "battery team" comes the "infield team," and this vanguard of the nine may justly be regarded as the main reliance of the attacking force, especially as thorough "head-work" play by each individual player of this quartette has grown in importance year after year, so much, indeed, that its absence lessens the team's value one-half. It should be remembered that the ball from the bat to every infielder goes with such force, as a rule, that there is scarcely a moment for thought between the pick-up and the throw-in, and therefore it should be familiar work with every infielder to know what to do with the ball, and to do it like a flash. To see such an infield team handle the ball in a game is a rare treat, and one no other team in the nine can possibly present. Let it be remembered that players of hot, uncontrolled tempers can never be successful team workers in an infield team, for the reason that the indulgence of vile tempers mars the judgment, and utterly prevents that coolness of nerve so essential to infield team play.

In regard to the outfielders, it should be borne in mind that up-to-date outfield teams differ as much in their method of fielding from the outfielders of the old amateur days as it is possible to imagine. As in other things in professional play, the veteran Harry Wright set the pace for team-work outfielding in the old Boston "Red Stockings" nine, he being then the model centre fielder of the period. Like all team-work outfielders, Harry was never in the same position in the outfield in any two innings of a game, as he watched the movements of both the pitcher and the batsman, and took up his position to the right or left or closer in or further out, as the probabilities for a catch or a throw-in presented themselves. Just such a noted outfielder of the present day is Willie Keeler, of the Greater New York Club of the American League.

On the Umpire and Umpiring

Glancing at the work an umpire has to do when he enters upon his duties on the field. When he goes behind the bat at the commencement of a game he is called upon to face a hot fire of swiftly thrown balls from the attacking "battery" force, which come to the bat with almost rifle-like speed and with eccentric curves, the balls in consequence being exceedingly difficult to judge as to their being sent in over the home base, or within the legal range of the batsman's reach, aside from the fact, too, that the umpire requires to be exceedingly alert in movement to avoid being dangerously hurt from a blow of the ball. Then, also, he has to decide, in less than a second of time, whether the speedy ball passes over the home base or below the knee of the batsman or above the shoulder. Beside which the umpire has to quickly decide whether the ball is hit to fair or foul ground, and in the case of the former hit, he has to doff his mask and run to the base to judge the point of play in base running, a double duty which materially retards his success in rendering correct decisions in his position behind the bat. To discharge these onerous duties with thorough impartiality and with promptitude and sound judgment are primary requirements of the rules of the game.

One would imagine that the instinct of self-preservation in considering the financial welfare of a club by removing every abuse in the game that has the effect of driving away the best class of the patrons of a club, would suffice to put a stop to that nuisance of professional ball playing known as "kicking" against the decisions of the umpire; but season after season sees its continuance, aided and countenanced not only by every team manager and captain in the professional ranks, but also by the club presidents and directors of nearly every professional club; indeed, it is to the club officials in question, mainly, that the evil owes its continued existence; for a word from the club president to the team manager to the effect that all kicking must stop, would end it at once.

It has to be said, in this connection, that in order that the umpire may be able to discharge his onerous duties properly, it is absolutely necessary that his mind should be free from outside embarrassments, otherwise the difficulties of his work of rendering decisions behind the bat are increased two-fold.

It is worthy of note that the single duty of judging called balls and

strikes is sufficiently arduous without adding to it that of judging points of play in base running; and just here comes in the necessity for the employment of an assistant umpire in the game for the latter duty in order to insure effective umpiring.

It should not be forgotten that the umpire in the games, under the existing order of things, has to meet a condition which militates against the successful discharge of his duties. To begin with, the moment the umpire steps on the field to decide disputed points of play in the game he at once faces bitter partisan foes in the two contesting nines on the field. From first to last nearly all of the players are bent upon making every effort on the part of the umpire to discharge his duties properly next to impossible by their constant disputing of his decisions.

In addition to his foes on the field, and also on the managers' bench, he often finds in the stands a crowd of opponents devoid of every consideration of fair play toward the umpire, and in most cases toward the visiting players also. But more than all these foes in the crowd of spectators in the mischievous influence they exert, are the self-constituted class of umpires located in the press box of the grandstand, who, from their distant and one-sided standpoint of observation undertake to decide every play in the game and to harshly and unjustly criticise the decisions of the umpire, who renders them from his point of view, right on the spot in the field.

The Violations of the Playing Rules

In nearly every game, played by teams of the National and American Leagues, and the National Association Clubs, which I witnessed in 1904, I saw several of the playing rules openly violated by the players, and also by the umpires; and, moreover, this violation of the rules was countenanced by the club team managers.

Now, the most glaring of these violations was in the case of Section 6 of Rule 56, which reads as follows:

WHEN BASE-RUNNERS ARE OUT.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

The wording of the rule is such as to make its intent and purpose as plain as possible. The runner is out and should be promptly declared out by the umpire the moment he steps outside the line of the pathway described in the rule. There is but one exception made in the rule, and that occurs when the runner, in running for first base,

finds that if he keeps on the pathway he will interfere with a fielder attempting to catch a fly ball, or to field a ball thrown to him by another fielder. In every other instance if the runner steps off the pathway he is legally out the moment he does so.

We did not see a single umpire, in any game we reported, either in 1903 or 1904, enforce this plainly worded rule. Not only was it openly violated by the players, but not a team manager obliged his players to obey the rule. May we ask Presidents Pulliam, Johnson and Powers why this plain rule of the game was so generally ignored by umpires, team managers and players, as it was both last year and in previous years? It is a plainly written law of the game, made to do away with the dirty trick of a base-runner in his efforts to interfere with the throw of a fielder to a base player. Why is it not enforced?

In the games that I witnessed in the American and Eastern Leagues, last year, I noticed that the balk rule was only half enforced by the umpires. Why was this open violation allowed? may I ask. I am glad to see that this year Mr. Johnson has ordered the rule to be strictly carried out.

Just read the balk rule over carefully, and note the wording of each section, and the reader will plainly see what the rule allows him to do, and what it does not. It is well known, in the first place, that every pitcher has a special method of delivering the ball to the bat, which involves more or less habitual movements of his body or his arm in such delivery; and he, of course, makes fewer such movements when there are runners on the bases than he does when the bases are unoccupied. Now, when a runner is on a base and the pitcher stands facing the batsman, ready to deliver the ball to the bat, if he makes any single one of these habitual motions of his body or arm in actual delivery, and then fails to promptly deliver the ball to the bat, he at once commits a balk. Moreover, he cannot make any feint to throw to a base under the rule, for if he steps to make a throw of the kind, the step must be made forward to that base and not in any way forward toward the batsman.

Then, too, in preparing to deliver the ball to the bat, the pitcher must stand directly facing the batsman, and not with his body turned half-way in another direction. It is also requisite that when standing in his position, in accordance with the direction of the rule, he must at that very time have his pivot foot in actual contact with the rubber plate of his position, otherwise a balk must be called. It will be seen that Section 9 of the rule prohibits the pitcher from delivering the ball to the batsman when the catcher is standing outside of the triangular lines of his position. If he does the umpire must at once declare a balk. Notice, too, that any motion, not only of the pitcher's arm, but also of his shoulder, his hip, or, in fact, any part of his body, made when he is about to throw the ball to the batsman, which motion he is in the habit of making in his delivery, when run-

ners are on the bases, is a balk if not promptly followed by actual delivery of the ball to the bat.

A fact in this connection worthy of note is that the umpire, while standing back of the pitcher, cannot judge all of the forms of balking; he can, in fact, only fairly see whether the pitcher's pivot foot is in actual contact with the rubber plate of his position, or whether he makes a balk by taking a backward step, or more than one step—and that a forward one—when in the act of delivering the ball to the bat.

Here is another rule of the code—Section 4 of Rule 14—which was openly violated by the pitchers, and the violation was countenanced by the umpires in 1904, viz.:

> SEC. 4. The ball in play shall not be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise damaged. In the event of a new ball being intentionally discolored or damaged by a player, the umpire shall, upon appeal by the captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of $5 on the offending player.

What is the use of having a rule in the code which is not enforced?

Here is a rule which needs amendment:

A FOUL STRIKE.

> RULE 50. A "Foul Strike" is a ball batted by the batsman when either, or both, of his feet is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

It should have an additional clause to include the other "foul strike" rule.

THE FAULTY SCORING RULES.

A most striking weakness of the existing code of playing rules is the absence of any clause in the scoring rules which gives the batsman a record of the number of times he "forwards runners by base hits," a record which alone affords any reliable criterion of his skill as a batsman, for assuredly the record of percentage of base hits does not. The mere record batsman, too, is greatly encouraged by the knowledge of the fact that his "two-bagger," or his "three-bagger" or "homer" will be specially recorded in the score summary, while any special effort for a single hit or a sacrifice hit, purposely made to forward a runner on a base, finds no mention in the score summary, whatever. This is a great failure in the code and yet it has existed for years under the approval of the National League's Committee of Rules.

One of the most objectionable rules in the code is that which allows pitchers to delay the game at least fifteen minutes in a nine-innings game. It is the following:

RULE 33, SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except an attempt to retire a base-runner) each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failure to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of an inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

This rule is a great annoyance to the patrons of the game, as it suspends play unnecessarily. This rule was made to aid the pitcher at his special request, viz., at the suggestion of Pitcher Nichols, of the Bostons, who was admitted to the rules' meeting at Buffalo, in February, 1902. Nichols alleged that pitchers wanted to do this pitching to catchers or first basemen when no one was on the bases to throw to, in order to "warm up."

The inconsistency of the plea is apparent. It is a well-known fact that pitchers are always complaining of being "overworked," even when they pitch in a game but twice a week. The fact that this absurd rule delays a game from fifteen to twenty minutes should have led to its removal from the code a year ago.

Here is another fault in the existing code, and that is the drawback to sacrifice hitting occasioned by the absence of any section of the scoring rules giving the batsman the credit of "a sacrifice hit" when a ball is hit so far to the outfield as to enable a runner to leave the base he occupies and secure the next base after the ball has been caught on the fly. The only sacrific hit now recorded in the scoring rules is that made by a bunt hit.

Assuredly the batsman is entitled to the credit of a sacrifice hit made from a long hit to the outfield when a runner is on third base, as he is when his hit obliges the fielder to throw the runner out at first, thereby allowing the runner at first to secure second.

We think a mistake is made in the scoring rules in recording "an assist" to a fielder who happens to handle the ball in the case of an attempt to run a player out who is running backward and forward between bases. The "assist" should be confined to the fielder who is the last to assist in putting a base-runner out. Otherwise, fielders are credited with assists in cases when they do not assist another fielder in putting a runner out. By this rule fielders are given undue credit in the way of assists.

ON THE FOUL STRIKE RULE.

We see that "the odious foul strike rule," as it is called, has been retained in the code, and its persevering author is happy. Despite of this fact, however, we once again point out the injury the rule does to batting and base running in the game.

The ostensible cause of its introduction in the code was to do away with the intentional hitting of the foul balls, and thereby getting rid of the delay in playing the game which the alleged intentional hitting of foul balls occasioned. It is a fact well known that the foul strike rule does not prevent intentional foul hitting, for it does not prevent any number of foul balls being hit, after two foul strikes have been called, and herein is one of the weak features of the rule. This fact cannot be gainsaid by the most ardent advocate of the rule. But our opposition to the rule is that it prevents skillful batting and base running. Also that it gives an undue advantage to the pitcher. This is shown by the fact that there is not a pitcher in the professional ranks that does not advocate its retention in the code.

What earthly advantage, may I ask, does the rule give to the game to compensate for the drawbacks to batting and base running it undoubtedly presents? The foul strike rule does not shorten the game, nor does it stop intentional foul hitting, or make the game "more lively," as alleged. On the other hand, it unquestionably gives an undue advantage to the pitcher.

In this connection it is worthy of note that it is very questionable whether the batsmen possess the power to hit foul balls at their option; and, if they do, what folly it is for a batsman to waste his time in hitting balls foul when he could use his bat to much greater advantage in "placing" the ball? The fact is, the arguments in favor of this rule seem to me puerile in the extreme.

As we have frequently said before, this whole question of foul ball hitting is the only obstacle in the way of a perfected code of playing rules, and the more the rule makers lessen its influence the better for the game.

We are free to say that we should like to see one class of foul balls got rid of, and they are the balls which are hit on a low line past first or third bases, while passing over fair ground, and which afterward turn and touch foul ground. Such hits ought to be regarded as fair hit balls.

While thus commenting on the existing weaknesses in the playing code of base ball rules, let us ask why it is that there is no rule in the code which prohibits a player from betting on a game in which he is a player? One experience this past season proves conclusively the necessity for such a rule. It existed in the code years ago, and should never have been taken from the rules.

Rules for the Formation of a Club

Before organizing a base ball club it would be well to ascertain how many there are, of those desirous of becoming members of such a club, who will be sufficiently interested in the club to take pains to place it on a permanent footing. Especially is it requisite that a majority of the members should be those able to devote a portion of their time to the necessary practice of the game on the field. Being satisfied in these respects, the next proceeding is to adopt an appropriate name, and one indicative of the locality of the club. In this matter care should be taken to avoid, if possible, the selection of a name already adopted. In framing the Constitution and By-Laws of the club, avoid having any rule that cannot or will not be enforced, as it will otherwise lead to a laxity of discipline that will injuriously affect those rules that are absolutely necessary for the existence of the club. The fines, if any, should be light, being thereby easier of collection, and fully as effective as if of great amount.

The officers of the club should be men of influence with the members thereof, and such as can always be present on the occasions appointed either for meetings or for field exercise. It is not necessary that they should be good players, beyond the requisite ability to properly represent the club on all occasions.

In admitting new members, be sure that they are persons of good habits and character. A person of a quarrelsome disposition should never be allowed to enter or remain in any ball club, as he will not only destroy the harmony that should exist in such an association, but will also deter good men from joining, who would make, perhaps, fine players, as well as firm supporters of the club.

Rules and Regulations to Govern a Club

Below will be found a set of rules and regulations to govern a base ball club which can be varied to suit the special circumstances of the organization :

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This club shall be known as the ———— Base Ball Club of ———— and shall consist of not more than ———— regular members.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Those desirous of becoming members can be proposed at any meeting, but must be balloted for at the ensuing meeting.

SEC. 2. Proposals for membership must be seconded by some member of the club other than the one proposing.

SEC. 3. At a ballot for membership ———— negative votes shall exclude the candidate.

SEC. 4. All persons who are elected members must subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws, pay their initiation fee and regular dues, and furnish their address to the Secretary of the club, within ——— days after notice of election, or forfeit all claim of membership.

SEC. 5. Honorary members must be elected by a unanimous vote of the members present at a regular meeting. They are not required to pay either initiation fee or dues, but are to be subject to the laws of the club.

SEC. 6. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the club must tender his resignation in writing at a regular meeting; no resignation shall be accepted from any member who is in arrears for dues to the club.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of this club shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, whose term of office shall be one year.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be by ballot, and shall take place at the first regular meeting in ———. They shall be balloted for separately, and must receive a majority of all the votes polled, to entitle them to an election, and shall enter upon their respective duties immediately thereafter.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings; to enforce a proper observance of the Constitution and By-Laws of the club; to appoint all committees, not otherwise provided for, and have the casting vote in case of a tie upon any question.

SEC. 4. The duties of the Vice-President shall be to perform those of the President, in the absence of that officer.

SEC. 5. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep all the books of the club, except those of the Treasurer, attend to all correspondence, call all meetings of the club, keep a roll of the members, which he shall call at the opening of every meeting; and such other duties as may be found in the following articles.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and disburse all the funds of the club; keep a book of individual accounts; pay all bills made or approved by the President, and render vouchers for the same; and at each regular meeting, when called upon to do so, report to the presiding officer the financial condition of the club.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Directors to take charge of the necessary implements of the club; determine the time to commence

and close the season for field exercise; and attend to all miscellaneous duties not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 8. In case of any office becoming vacant, the vacancy shall be immediately filled by a new election.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The stated meetings of the club shall be held ——— at — o'clock.

SEC. 2. ——— members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at regular meetings.

SEC. 3. The President shall call extra meetings for business, at the written request of a regular quorum of members, or when he may deem it expedient.

SEC. 4. The days for field exercise shall be such as may be appointed from time to time at the regular meetings of the club.

SEC. 5. All committees shall report at the next meeting after their appointment, except when the nature of their business requires a longer time.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Every alteration, amendment, or addition to the Constitution or By-Laws, shall be delivered to the President in writing, who shall publish the same to the club, and at the next regular meeting it shall be considered and adopted, if two-thirds of the members present concur.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

At the regular meetings of the club, the following order of business shall be observed: 1st, calling the roll; 2d, reading the minutes of the previous meeting; 3d, collection of dues and fines; 4th, proposing members, and election thereof; 5th, reports of committees; and 6th, miscellaneous business. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order.

ARTICLE II.

All persons elected members of this club shall pay an initiation fee of —— dollars, and each member shall pay a ——— due of ——— dollars.

ARTICLE III.

No expenses for refreshments on match days shall be paid out of the funds of this club. All such expenses to be defrayed by individual subscriptions only.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any member who shall use profane language, either at a meeting of the club, or during field exercise, shall be fined —— cents.

SEC. 2. Any member disputing the decision of the umpire during field exercise shall be fined —— cents.

SEC. 3. Any member refusing obedience to the Captain during field exercise, and while he has lawful authority, shall pay a fine of —— cents.

SEC. 4. Any member who shall absent himself from a business meeting without a sufficient excuse, shall be fined —— cents.

SEC. 5. Any member, either at a meeting for business, or field exercise, not coming to order when called upon to do so by the President or Captain shall be fined —— cents.

SEC. 6. Any member refusing to pay the fines and dues imposed by these By-Laws, or who shall absent himself from field exercise for the space of three months, may be suspended or expelled by a vote of ——— of the members present at a regular meeting.

SEC. 7. Any member under suspension is subject to dues, but cannot either vote or participate in field exercise.

ARTICLE V.

Players when assembled at the ball park for practice purposes will be directed by the captain.

In all practice games and in match games the captain shall have absolute control over the game and designate each position the player is to occupy in the field, and no change can be made in the make-up of the team without his consent.

If a club is a member of any league, its representative must have a voice in the selection of the official umpires. If, however, the games are to be home games, the Executive Committee of the home club can appoint the official umpire that is to act in the home games.

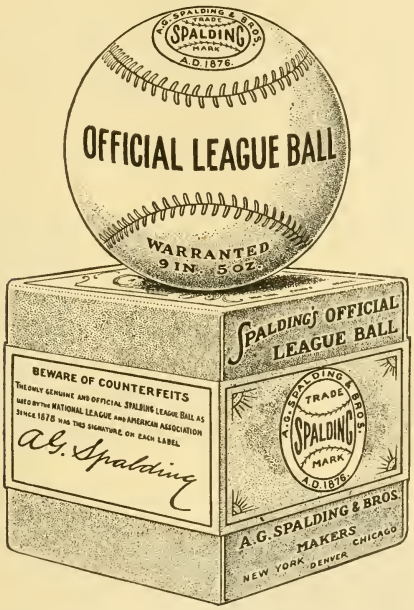
The Executive Committee of the club shall also appoint an official scorer who shall keep a record of all games played during the season.

The manager of the team shall be elected at a regular meeting of the club, by a majority vote, and the field captain shall be elected by the players of the team, any member who has played in one match game having the right to vote. In the case of a club that has been newly organized, the captain shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present at the first meeting of the club.

ARTICLE VI.

Any alteration, addition, or amendment of these By-Laws shall be made in the same manner as provided in Article ——, Section ——, of the Constitution.

WHAT A BASE BALL PLAYER NEEDS



The first requisite of a ball player is, of course, the ball and bat. The Spalding Official League Ball has been used exclusively by the National League, minor leagues, and by all intercollegiate and other associations for over a quarter of a century, and is beyond all question the most perfect base ball that has ever been produced. It is backed up by an absolute guarantee to last through one continuous match game without ripping or losing its shape. The Spalding Official League Ball is sold by all first-class athletic goods dealers throughout the country, and the price is $1.25 each.

For boys' use especially, there is a smaller size, called Spalding's Official Boys' League Ball, which combines all the qualities of the Official ball, and is just as carefully made. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which

this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball. The Official Boys' League Ball costs 75 cents.

Other balls which give good satisfaction are the Double Seam Ball, $1.25; 'Varsity League, $1.00; Interscholastic League—a smaller size of the 'Varsity—50 cents, and so on down in price. Every team, however, should practice with the official ball, thereby accustoming themselves to its use when called upon to play match games.

In selecting a base ball bat care should be used to select a properly balanced bat of only the best material and workmanship; the wood should be dried for a number of seasons out of doors in order to insure the proper resiliency and driving power, and should be of a correct model to properly balance according to the needs of the particular batter using that bat. This of course will vary according to the different styles of batting. A. G. Spalding & Bros. have facilities for producing the finest bats in the world. They have a corps of experts who devote their entire energies to this particular subject. Only second-growth ash of upland timber is selected, and after it has been carefully seasoned for at least three years, it is then worked up into bats, and any wood which shows any imperfection is thrown out.

The Spalding bat experts are familiar with every model used by any player of note in the country, and all of these models are incorporated in the line of bats turned out by this house.

In the regular line of bats, without question, the best is A. G. Spalding & Bros.' "Gold Medal" bat, each one of which is tagged with a certificate showing the weight, length, size and inspection, and is an absolute guarantee that it has passed the most rigid inspection and is perfect in every detail. The Gold Medal bat includes the models of every prominent batter in all of the leagues. The timber is thoroughly seasoned for for from three to five years and fully guaranteed. The Spalding Gold Medal Bat is made with a tape-wound handle or a plain handle, in men's sizes, for $1.00 each. There is also a Boy's Gold Medal Bat, in plain handle only, at 50 cents each.

Another good bat is called "The Mushroom," owing to the peculiar formation of the handle, which utilizes a principle by which a bat of the same weight is made many times more effective than the ordinary style under certain conditions, and as an all-around bat many prominent professional players testify to their appreciation of the good points of its construction. They say: "Both balance and model are perfect."

The knob arrangement at the end of the bat enables a more even distribution of weight over the whole length than is possible under the old construction, and for certain kinds of play the bat is practically invaluable.

John J. McGraw, Manager of the New York club, says: "For a long time I have been trying to find a bat that would balance when choking. Not until I used the Mushroom Bat, invented by Jack Pickett, have I found a bat that was up to my idea. It is used exclusively by the New York players."

James J. Callahan, of the Chicago American League club, says: "In all my experience as a ball player I have not found a more satisfactory bat than the Spalding Mushroom Bat. The timber is the best I have seen and the balance and model are perfect."

Wm. Gleason, Captain Philadelphia National League club, says: "No

bat has given me such good service as the Spalding Mushroom Bat Quality and balance are perfect."

Charles A. Comiskey, President of the Chicago American League club, says: "The Spalding Mushroom Bat receives my hearty endorsement. My experience as a ball player enables me to thoroughly appreciate its good qualities."

James F. Slagle, John Evers, F. L. Chance, J. Kling, J. McCarthy, Joe Tinker, Dr. J. P. Casey, D. Jones, of the Chicago National League club, all say that they have never used a more satisfactory bat. The price of the taped or plain Mushroom is $1.00.

Spalding's Trade Marked Bats rank next to the Mushroom Bat in point of excellence and are made with the greatest care and thoroughly seasoned. They are as follows: Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning, 50 cents; Black End Axletree Bat, finest straight grained ash, tape-wound handle, 25 cents; Black Band Bat, extra quality ash, 25 cents; Junior League Bat, extra quality ash, spotted burning, 25 cents; Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished, antique finish, 10 cents; Youths' Bat, good quality, 5 cents.

In catchers' masks, the best made is is Spalding's Sun Protecting Mask, which is made of finest steel wire, extra heavily enamelled, and which protects the eye without obstructing the view; it sells for $4.00.

Spalding's Neck Protecting Mask is made of finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enamelled to prevent reflection of light; the patent neck extension affords absolute protection to the neck, the price is $3.00. The Special League Mask costs $2.50, and then there are cheaper ones, at still lower prices.

Every catcher needs a mitt and he has the greatest variety to choose from. The very best mitt made is Spalding's "Perfection" which is certainly an object of art in its line. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with rawhide lacing. Thumb is reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad and strap-and-buckle fastening at back. It costs $6.00.

Professional

For professional use Spalding's are now making a special professional catcher's mitt which is a duplicate of their "Perfection," but slightly smaller in size, having no heel pad, and the face of the mitt is covered with the finest quality of white buck specially selected. The padding in this professional mitt is in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country; price $7.00.

Spalding's League Mitt is made of special tanned leather, very soft and pliable, heavily padded. It costs $4.00.

In Spalding's No. 0 Mitt the face, sides and finger-piece are made of velvet tanned boulevard and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. $2.50.

Spalding's "Decker Patent" Mitt, made same as the No. 0 Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers. $3.00.

Spalding's No. OA Mitt is extra large and heavily padded, and is extremely well made of velvet tanned boulevard and special tanned leather finger-piece and back. $2.00.

Spalding's Amateur Mitt is made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. This is a very popular mitt. $1.50.

The face and finger-piece of Spalding's No. C Mitt is made of special velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather. $1.00.

The foregoing mitts are all equipped with strap-and-buckle fastening at back, have double row of stitching on heel pad, are reinforced and laced at thumb, and with patent laced back as an additional feature constitute absolutely the highest grade line of mitts ever manufactured. All styles are made in rights and lefts.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. AB is made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. $1.00.

Spalding's Practice Mitt is made of specially firm tanned oak leather, easy fitting, patent lace back. None better for practice. No. B, $1.00.

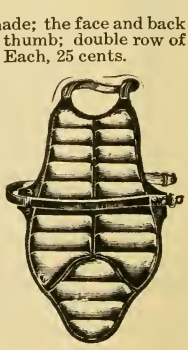
Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. CC. Face and finger-piece velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening. 50 cents.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. BB is a great favorite, made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 4 Mitt. Men's size. Firm tanned leather; extra heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's Junior Mitt is the most popular mitt made; the face and back are made of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back. No. CB. Each, 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 5 Mitt. Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; laced thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad. Each, 25 cents. Spalding's No. 7 Mitt has a face of asbestos buck and canvas back; it is a good size and well padded. Each, 10 cents.



A most necessary part of a catcher's equipment is a body protector. Spalding's Inflated Body Protectors are the only practical device for the protection of catchers and and umpires. They are made of best rubber, inflated with air; light and pliable. The lower part of these protectors are hinged, so that they do not interfere with the catcher in bending over. When not in use they may be deflated and the protector rolled in a very small space; Special Quality covering of extra fine material. No. 2-0, Each, $7.50. League Catchers' Protector No. 0, Each, $5.00. Amateur

Catchers' Protector No. 1, $3.50; Boys' Catchers' Protector No. 2, $2.00.

Umpires' Body Protectors are made to order only. A pattern showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. They cost $10.00.

For the first baseman there is a choice of five styles of mitts, as follows:

Spalding's No. BX Mitt, made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. $4.00.

The No. BXS Mitt is composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in the No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use. $4.00.

No. CX Mitt, is made on same lines as No. BX; face of specially tanned drab leather, extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. $2.00.

No. DX Mitt, a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; a very easy fitting mitt. $1.50.

No. EX Mitt is an excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; suitably padded and will give very good service. $1.00.

The Infielders have no less than sixteen styles to select from, ranging in price from $3.00 to 25 cents.

Spalding's No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. The buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest obtainable, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist. $3.00.

Spalding's No. 2X Infielders' Glove has retained its popularity year after year and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and padded with finest felt; has web thumb; highest quality workmanship; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price. $2.50.

Spalding's No. 2XS Infielders' Glove is a special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. $2.50.

Spalding's No. AX Infielders' Glove is a very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin, padded with best quality felt. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; highest quality workmanship throughout. $2.50.

Spalding's No. XL Infielders' Glove is made in style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in the No. X. Has no heel pad and is extra long. $1.50.

Spalding's No. XS Infielders' Glove. Men's size glove. Made of good quality special tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable. Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad and nicely padded. $1.50.

Spalding's No. X is a fine all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality horsehide. well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service. $1.50.

Spalding's No. 15 is a well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. $1.00.

Spalding's No. 15L Infielders' Glove is made in style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. $1.00.

Spalding's No. 12 Infielders' Glove is made of good quality soft suede tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad. 75 cents.

Spalding's No. 2XB Infielders' Glove is the best youths' glove; made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style of glove same as the No. 2X men's glove. $2.00.

Spalding's No. XB Infielders' Glove is a good youths' size glove. Made of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship and style to the No. X men's glove. $1.00.

Spalding's No. 16 Infielders' Glove is a good glove, full size, improved style, of good quality soft tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 17 Infielders' Glove is a youths' glove, all leather, good quality, well made and padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 18 Infielders' Glove is youths' size. Made of asbestos buck and well padded. Double row of stitching on heel pad, web thumb. Best quarter glove on the market. 25 cents.

The outfielders' needs are as follows:

The best fielders' mitt is Spalding's No. 3X. Made of the very best and softest light tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced thumb. $2.50.

Spalding's No. 4X Fielders' Mitt is made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back. $1.50.

Spalding's No. 5X Fielders' Mitt is an exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin; brown leather back; laced thumb; constructed throughout in a most substantial manner. $1.00.

For boys the best is No. 6X, which is made throughout of a good quality brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb; and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt is of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb. 25 cents.

We now come to the matter of uniforms. In base ball, as in other sports, the constant desire of every player is to excel his fellows. He cannot expect to do this unless his outfit is first-class, and any disadvantage he is working under in this direction will detract just so much from ultimate results. For over a quarter of a century Spalding's have made the suits worn by the best players in this country, outfitting all the league clubs and colleges, and their experience counts for something.

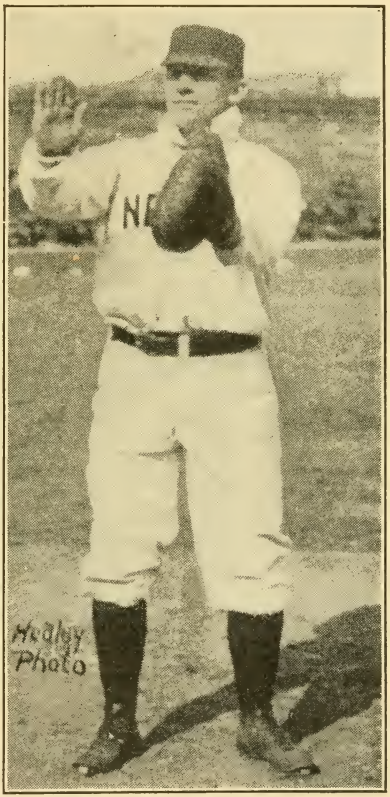
The Spalding Base Ball Uniforms are cut and fitted according to the most scientific methods; are double-seamed and reinforced at the weakest points, where the greatest strain comes, and are made by experts who have spent many years in this work, and who are therefore better fitted to turn out a higher grade of workmanship than any others. There

is probably no place in athletics where quality counts for more than it does in a base ball uniform. The best is the cheapest.

We give below a list of uniforms suitable to all classes of clubs, from which it is possible to equip any team from the largest League club to the smallest on the lot.

The Spalding Uniform No. 0. Highest grade made. The workmanship and material of this outfit is of the very highest quality throughout, and special care has been taken to make this uniform superior to anything offered in this line. Used exclusively by all league and professional clubs for years past is sufficient evidence of its quality and durability. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. Consists of the Spalding Shirt, any style; the Spalding Pants, any style; the Spalding Stockings, No. 3-0; the Spalding Cap, any style; the Spalding Web Belt, leather lined. The Spalding Uniform complete, $15.60. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team, $12.50. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

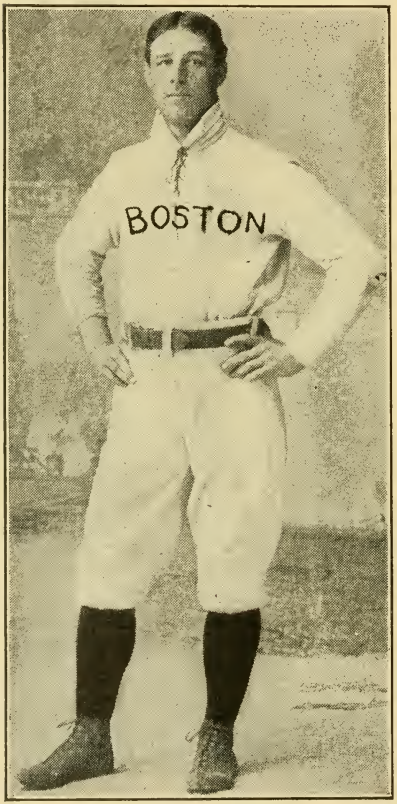
The University Uniform No. 1. In workmanship and quality of material our University Uniform No. 1 is equal to our No. 0 Uniform, but slightly lighter. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. The University Uniform comprises: the University Shirt, any style; the University Pants, any style; the University Stockings, all wool, No. 1R; the University Cap, any style; the University Web Belt, or al' leather. The University Uniform, complete, $12.50. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team,



JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager-Captain New Yorks, National League

per suit, $10.00. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Made of same grade of material as our higher-priced uniforms, but of lighter weight flannel. Substantially made and a most serviceable outfit. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. This is one of our most popular suits, and will give the best of satisfaction. It can usually be worn two seasons. Interscholastic Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any style; Interscholastic Wool Stockings, No. 2R; Interscholastic Quality Cap, any style; Interscholastic Web Belt. The Interscholastic Uniform, complete, $).65. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team, $8.00 per suit. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



JAMES COLLINS,
Manager-Captain Bostons, American League.

The Club Special Uniform No. 3 is made of good quality flannel in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good, strong, handsome material. On exactly same patterns as the League suits. The Club Special Uniform No. 3 comprises the following: the Club Special Shirt, any style; the Club Special Pants, any style; the Club Special Stockings, all wool, No. 3R; the Club Special Cap, any style; the Club Special Web Belt. The price of the Club Special Uniform, complete, is $7.00, and the net price to clubs ordering for entire team, per suit, $5.50. There is no extra

charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4 is made of good quality flannel and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. It is an excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as higher-priced suits, and is very popular with the younger base ball players. Colors: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue, Green. The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4 consists of the following articles: the Amateur Special Shirt, any style; the Amateur Special Pants, padded; the Amateur Special Stockings No. 4R; the Amateur Special Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Amateur Special Web Belt. A single Amateur Special Uniform, complete, costs $5.00, but the net price to clubs ordering for entire team is $4.00 per suit. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

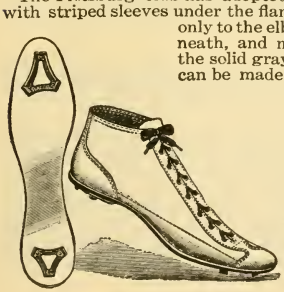
The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hnrdest kind of wear. It is made and trimmed in first-class style. Colors: Maroon, Green, Blue Gray, Brown Mix. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made up of the articles enumerated herewith: the Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; the Spalding Junior Pants, padded; the Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Spalding Junior Belt, the Spalding Junior Stockings. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5, complete, costs $4.00. To clubs ordering nine or more uniforms. the price is $3.00 per suit. There is no extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. The price at which this uniform is sold should make it extremely popular. It is very well made of good quality Gray material, and consists of the Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front, with one felt letter only; the Spalding Youths' Pants, padded; the Spalding Youths' Stockings; the Spalding Youths' Cap, style 21; the Spalding Youths' Belt. The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6, complete, costs $2.00, and the net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms is $1.50 per suit.

The prices of Spalding's Base Ball Shirts are as follows: "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $6.00; "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $5.00; "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $4.00; "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $2.75; "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style with name of club, $2.00; "Junior" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $1.50.

Spalding's Base Ball Pants cost: "The Spalding" Pants, any style, per pair, $6.00; "University" Pants, any style, per pair, $5.00: Interscholastic" Pants, any style, per pair, $3.75; "Club Special" Pants, any style, per pair, $2.75; "Amateur Special" Pants, padded, per pair, $2.00; "Junior" Pants, padded, per pair, $1.50.

The Pittsburg club has adopted the idea of wearing a collarless jersey with striped sleeves under the flannel shirt, the sleeves of which extend only to the elbow, displaying the striped jersey underneath, and matching the striped stockings. While the solid gray body is considered most suitable, they can be made up in any combination, but to order only, and orders should be placed early. They cost $2.50 each.



The shoe used by all the best players is The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe, which is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest in quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe,

are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and sole. They cost $6.00 per pair.

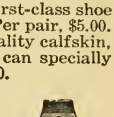
The Spalding Sprinting Shoe is made of same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on the famous Spalding running shoe last. They weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and are made with extra care throughout. Per pair, $6.50.

The Spalding Club Special Shoe is made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, $5.00.

The Spalding Amateur Special Shoe is made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, $3.50.

TOE

The Spalding Junior Shoe. A leather shoe complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams. Per pair, $2.00.



HEEL

Spalding's Beveled Edge Shoe Plates, made of razor steel, are the kind used by all League players. They cost 50 cents for a pair of toe plates and 50 cents for a pair of heel plates.

Toe and heel plates of good quality can be bought for 25 cents a pair.

Spalding's Pitchers' Toe Plate is worn on the toe and affords a thorough protection to the shoe, and at the same time a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Made of aluminum, they cost 50 cents, and of brass, 25 cents.

Every player needs an ankle supporter and the best made is the Hackey Patent Ankle Supporter. It is worn over or under stocking and supports the ankle admirably, while not interfering in any way with free movements. It relieves pain immediately and cures a sprain in a remarkably short time. In ordering, size of shoe worn should be given.

No. H. Made of soft tanned leather, best quality. Per pair, $1.00.

No. SH. Good quality sheepskin, lined, bound and reinforced. Per pair, 50 cents.

No. CH. Black duck, lined and bound, leather reinforced. Per pair, 25 cents.

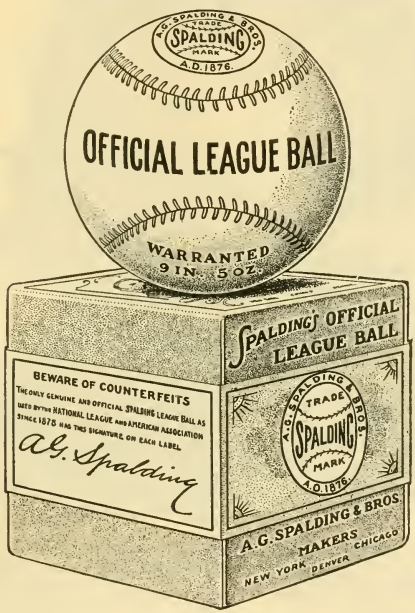
In stockings, the best cost $1.75 per pair, and range in price down to 25 cents for a cotton pair. Belts and caps also come in a great variety, both of styles and prices.

Every player should have a uniform bag to keep his outfit clean and in good shape. A canvas one costs $2.50, and when made of fine bag leather, $5.00.

A club should also have an official scorer and a score book. A very good score book, with board cover, to hold 22 games, can be bought for 25 cents.

A complete list of base ball goods will be found in Spalding's Base Ball catalogue which will be sent free to any address by A. G. Spalding & Bros. from their stores in any of the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Denver, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Washington, Pittsburg, Syracuse, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Montreal, Canada.

WHAT A BASE BALL PLAYER NEEDS



The first requisite of a ball player is, of course, the ball and bat. The Spalding Official League Ball has been used exclusively by the National League, minor leagues, and by all intercollegiate and other associations for over a quarter of a century, and is beyond all question the most perfect base ball that has ever been produced. It is backed up by an absolute guarantee to last through one continuous match game without ripping or losing its shape. The Spalding Official League Ball is sold by all first-class athletic goods dealers throughout the country, and the price is $1.25 each.

For boys' use especially, there is a smaller size, called Spalding's Official Boys' League Ball, which combines all the qualities of the Official ball, and is just as carefully made. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which

A SPECIAL AWARD AND A GRAND PRIZE

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

The Spalding 'Varsity League

No. X. Each, $1.00

Regulation size and weight, fine selected horsehide cover, rubber center, all wool yarn and far superior in material and workmanship to any of the various imitations of our Official League Ball. Warranted to last a full game without losing its elasticity or shape.

Spalding Interscholastic League

No. XB. Same quality as the 'Varsity League, but smaller in size. Warranted to last a full game. - - Each, 50c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Spalding Official Boys' League

No. 1B. Each, 75c.

Made with horsehide cover, rubber center and wound with wool yarn. Same as our Official League Ball in every respect except slightly smaller in size. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball. Warranted to last a full game.

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High Flyer

No. 10. A very lively ball; the inside is all rubber, making it the liveliest ball ever offered at the price. Put up in a separate box and sealed. . . . . Each, 25c.

Boys' Favorite

No. 7. Horsehide cover and well constructed. An excellent large size ball for boys. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Boys' Amateur

No. 14. This ball is a little under regulation size, has a sheepskin cover, and is very lively. Put up in a separate box and sealed. . . . . Each, 15c.

Boys' Lively

No. 9B. A good Boys' Lively ball, juvenile size, two-piece cover. Each ball trade-marked. . . . . Each, 10c.

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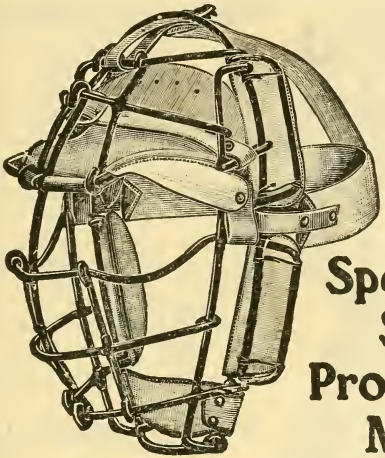

Spalding Sun Protecting Mask

This mask is used by practically all catchers on league, college and semi-professional teams. The patent sun shade protects the eyes without obstructing the view. Mask is made throughout of finest steel wire, extra heavy black enameled. Fitted with molded leather chin strap, hair filled pads and special elastic head band.

No. 4-0. Each, $4.00

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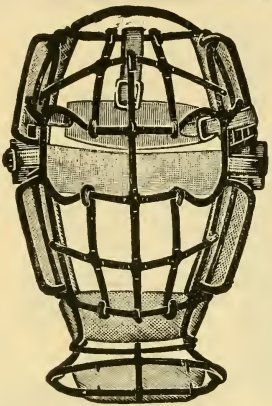
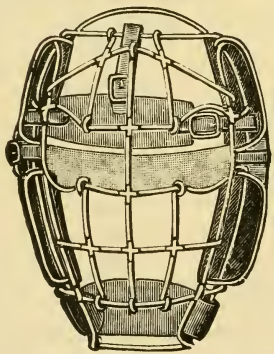


Neck Protecting Mask

Careful players realize the value of the neck protecting attachment with which this mask is fitted. The arrangement is made so as not to interfere in the slightest with free movements and it affords absolute protection to the neck. Finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enameled to prevent reflection of light.

No. 3-0. Each, $3.00



Regulation League Mask

Made of heavy, soft annealed steel wire. Well finished and reliable in every particular.

BLACK ENAMELED

No. 0X. Each, $2.00

BRIGHT WIRE

No. 0. Each, $1.50

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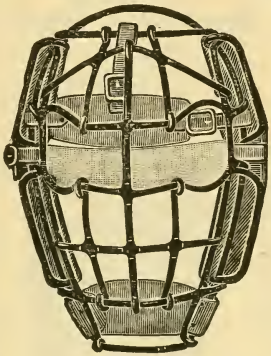


No. 2-0

Spalding Special League Mask

BLACK ENAMELED

For the ordinary player there is no mask more suitable than our League style, which is made on our special form as approved by the best players in this country. Extra heavy and best annealed steel wire black enameled. Fittings of best quality throughout.

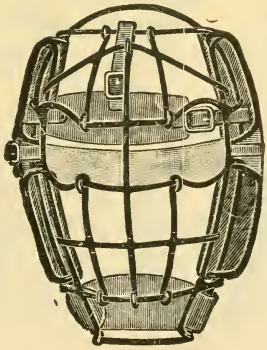
No. 2-0. Each, $2.50

Spalding Amateur Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Same size and general style of the League mask. Substantially made and warranted perfectly safe.

No. A. Each, $1.00



No. A

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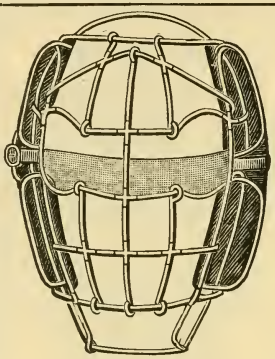


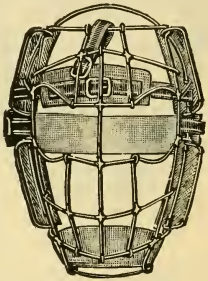
No. L

Spalding Regulation Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Made in same style as our Amateur mask, but without head or chin piece. Warranted.

No. L. Each, 75c.



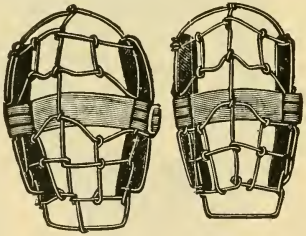
No. B

Spalding Boys' Amateur Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Exactly same quality as our No. A mask, only smaller in size. An absolutely safe mask for boys.

No. B. Each, $1.00



No. C No. D

Spalding Youths' Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Well padded. No head or chin piece.

No. C. Each, 50c.

No. D. Each, 25c.

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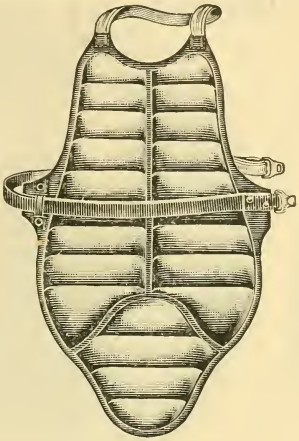
Spalding Inflated Body Protectors

We were the first to introduce an inflated body protector, made under the Gray patent, and the method of inflation used then has been retained in the improved style, with the addition of a special break at the bottom, which makes it more pliable and convenient. Made of best rubber, inflated with air. When not in use the air may be let out and the protector rolled into a very small package.



No. 2-0.	Special quality, covering of extra fine selected material.	Each, $7.50
No. 0.	League Catchers' Protector. .	" 5.00
No. 1.	Amateur Catchers' Protector.	" 3.50
No. 2.	Boys' Catchers' Protector. .	" 2.00

Umpires' Body Protectors

Made to order only. Patterns showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. $10.00

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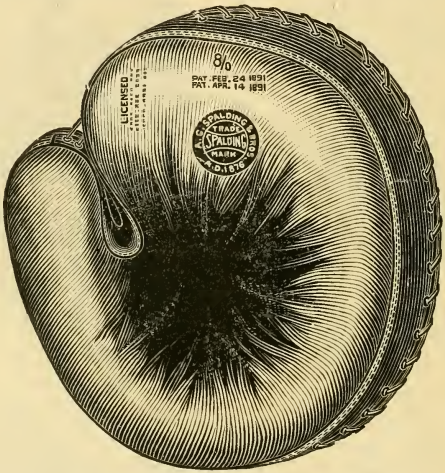
Spalding
"Professional" Catchers' Mitt



The facing of this mitt is white buck specially selected and absolutely the best quality procurable. Made without heel pad; padding in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country. Sides and back are of the finest quality calfskin, padded with the best hair felt, rawhide lacing at the back, strap-and-buckle fastening, reinforced and laced at the thumb. This mitt is slightly smaller than our Perfection No. 7-0, and in weight is somewhat lighter.

No. 8-0. Each, $7.00

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SPALDING "PERFECTION" CATCHERS' MITT

No. 7-0.

THIS mitt we consider about as near perfection as it is possible to come in making an article of this kind. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with rawhide lacing. Thumb reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 7-0. Each, $6.00

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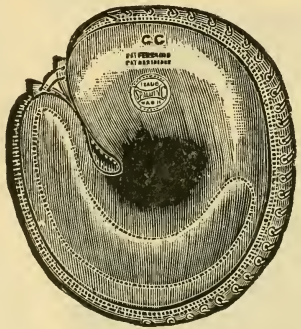
Spalding Youths' Mitt—Patent Lace Back



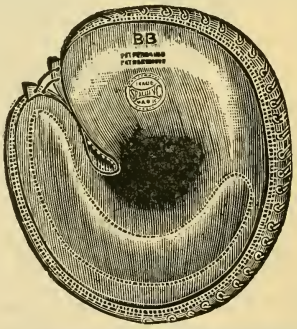
A VERY serviceable youths' mitt. Face and finger piece made of velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. CC.
Each, 50c.

Spalding Youths' Mitt—Patent Lace Back

A GREAT favorite; made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. BB.
Each, 50c.



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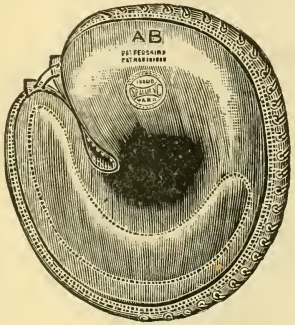
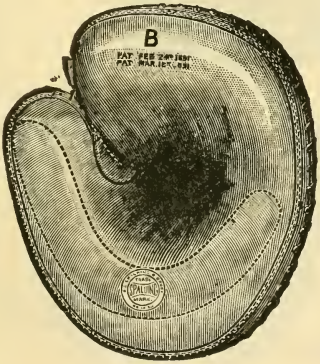


Spalding Youths' Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK

Superior quality youths' mitt. Made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. AB. Each, $1.00



Spalding Practice Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK

Men's size. Face and back of asbestos buck, sides of firm tanned leather. Reinforced and laced at thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. B. Each, $1.00

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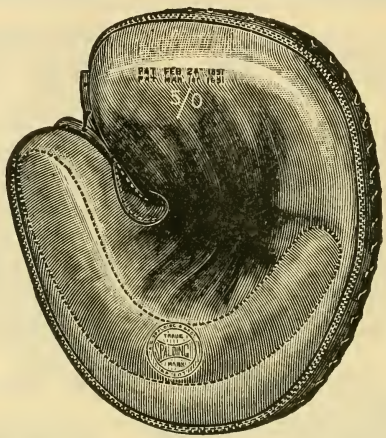

Spalding "League" Mitt

Made of special tanned leaher, very soft and pliable, heavily padded. An old favorite.

No. 5-0. Each, $4.00

Spalding No. OA Mitt

Extra large and heavily padded. Velvet tanned leather face and special tanned leather finger-piece and back. Extremely well made.

No. OA. Each, $2.00

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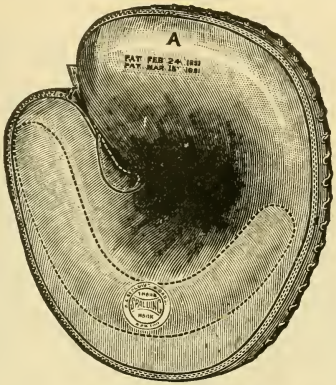
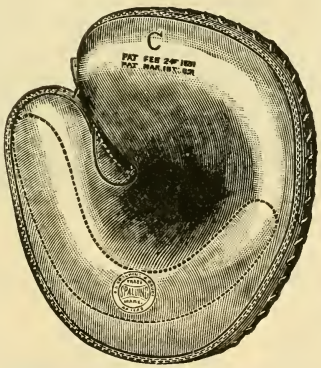


Spalding Amateur Mitt

Made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. A very popular mitt.

No. A.
Each, $1.50



Spalding No. C Mitt

Face and finger-piece of special velvet tanned brown leather; sides and back of firm tanned leather. Superior quality throughout.

No. C.
Each, $1.00

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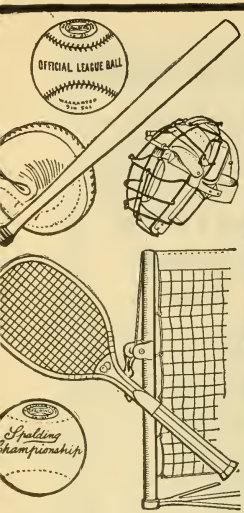
IN all athletic contests the implements and apparatus must conform to the official rules as laid down by the governing bodies of the various sports, the object being to enable all contestants to com pete under uniform conditions and with the same kind of an imple ment, for a record in any sport will not be allowed unless th official implement is used. That is why Spalding implemen are always selected, because they never vary in weight measurement, but invariably conform to the rules. . . . .

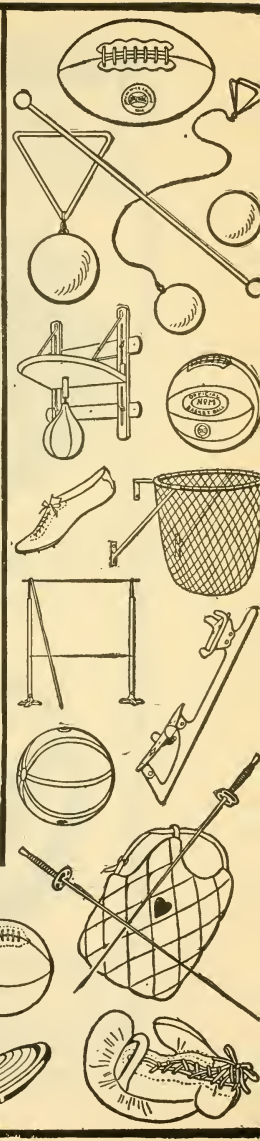


THE above illustration shows the Stadium at St. Louis, in wh the Olympic Games of 1904 were held. The field, which designed and equipped by A. G. Spalding & Bros., was decla by experts to be the most perfect outdoor athletic plant ever bu

IAL

THE officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recognizing the importance of the OLYMPIC GAMES and the value of ablishing authentic Olympic records, selected Spalding Athletic plements for exclusive official use in connection with the ympic Games (held in the Stadium of the Exposition, from ay to November) because of their acknowledged superiority, iability and official standing. For over a quarter of a century G. Spalding & Bros.' implements have been officially used.

HE building in the background is the Model Gymnasium, which was entirely equipped by A. G. Spalding & Bros. with an ibit that was pronounced a model one by American and ropean experts and the International Jury of the Exposition.



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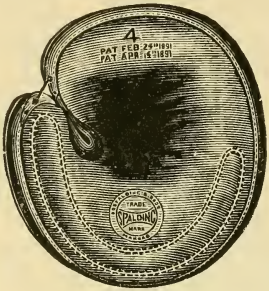
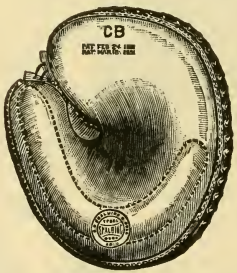


Spalding No. 4 Mitt

Men's size, improved style. Face and back of asbestos buck; extra heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 4. Each, 50c.

Send for Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of athletic sports.



Spalding Junior Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK

Most popular mitt made; face and back of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. CB. Each, 25c.

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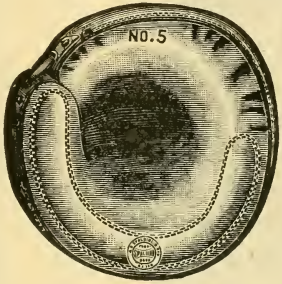
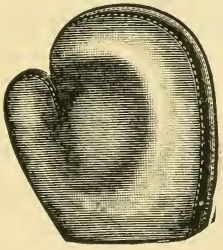
SPALDING No. 5 MITT



Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; lace thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 5. Each 25c.

SPALDING No. 7 MITT



Face of asbestos buck; canvas back; good size and well padded.

No. 7. Each, 10c.

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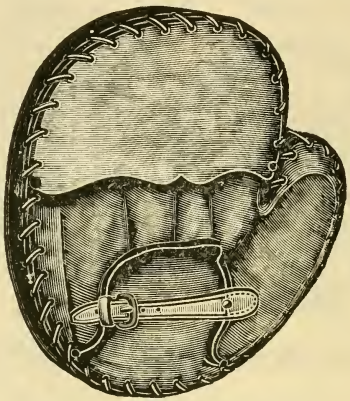

"DECKER PATENT"

MADE same as our No. O Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers.

No. OX. Each, $3.00

SPALDING No. O MITT

Face, sides and finger-piece made of velvet tanned leather and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. Well known for reliability.

No. O. Each, $2.50

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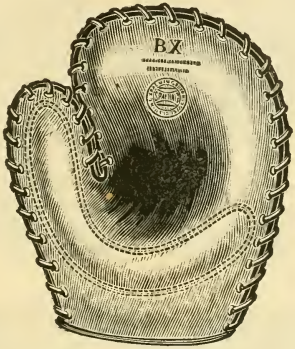
SPALDING
FIRST BASEMEN'S MITT



HIGHEST quality material and workmanship and adapts itself to the conformation of the hand without any necessity for breaking in. The only really correct first basemen's mitt. Made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout, leather lined and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; rawhide lacing all round; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. BX. Each, $4.00

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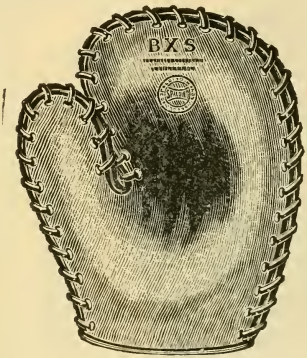
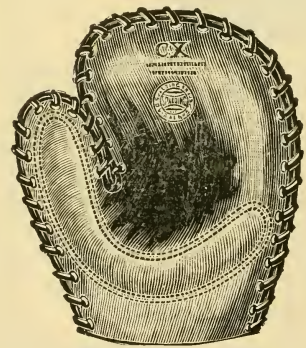


Professional First Basemen's Mitt

Composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in our No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, $4.00



No. CX First Basemen's Mitt

Fine quality and finish; made on same lines as our No. BX Mitt; face of specially tanned drab leather; back of firm tanned brown leather; extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, $2.00

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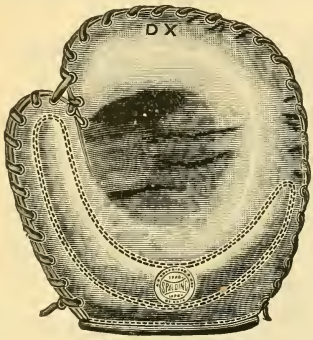
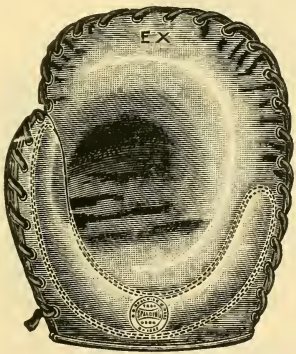


No. DX First Basemen's Mitt

Men's size; a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around; a very easy-fitting mitt; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, $1.50



No. EX First Basemen's Mitt

An excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around; suitably padded and will give very good service; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, $1.00

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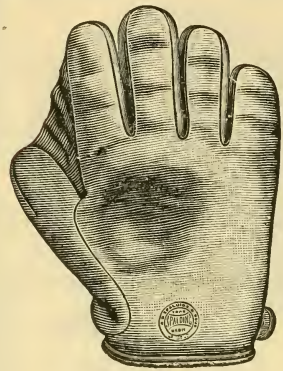


Spalding No. 2XS Infielders' Glove

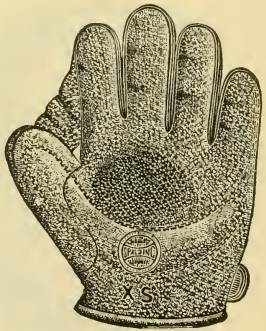
A special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XS. Each, $2.50

Spalding No. XS Infielders' Glove

Mans' size glove. Made of good quality oil tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable; double row of stitching on heel pad, and nicely padded. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XS. Each, $1.50



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——Spalding——
Professional Infielders' Glove

OUR No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. Quality and workmanship cannot be surpassed. The quality of buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest we have been able to obtain, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist.

No. PX. Each, $3.00

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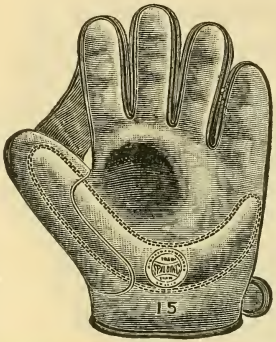

Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

A well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15. Each, $1.00

Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in our No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15L. Each, $1.00

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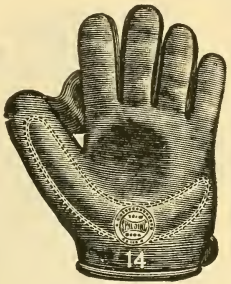
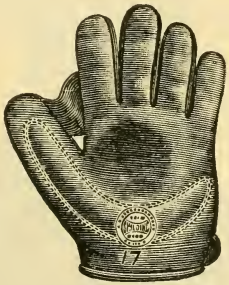
Spalding Youths' Size Infielders' Gloves



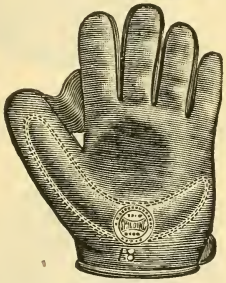
This glove is well made of soft tanned white leather, nicely padded; leather bound, and a first-class article in every way.

No. 14. Each, 50c.



A youths' glove; all leather, good quality, well made and padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 17. Each, 25c.



Youths' size. Made of asbestos buck and well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Best quarter glove on the market.

No. 18. Each, 25c.

All styles made in rights and lefts.

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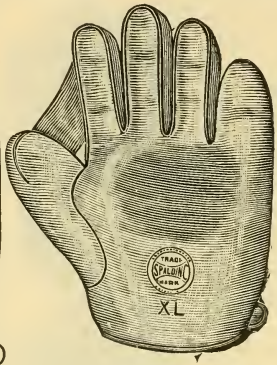


Spalding No. XL Infielders' Glove

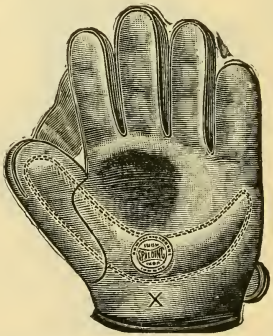
Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of white tanned horsehide. Has no heel pad and is made extra long.

No. XL. Each, $1.50

Spalding No. X Infielders' Glove

A good all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality white tanned horsehide, well padded and leather lined; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service.

No. X. Each, $1.50



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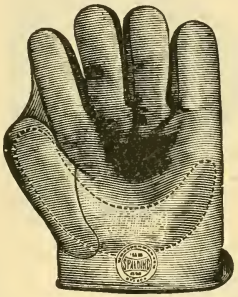
SPALDING YOUTHS' SIZE INFIELDERS' GLOVES

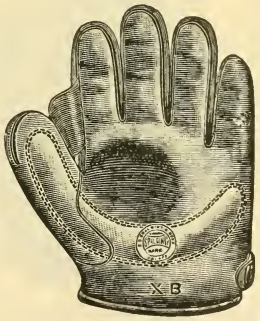


Our best youths' glove, made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style same as our No. 2X men's glove; an article of particular merit. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XB. Each, $2.00

A good youths' size glove. Made of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship and style to our No. X men's glove. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XB. Each, $1.00



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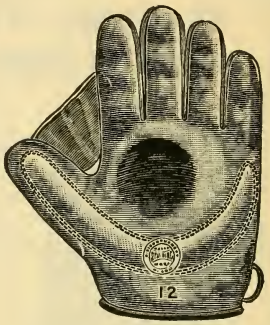
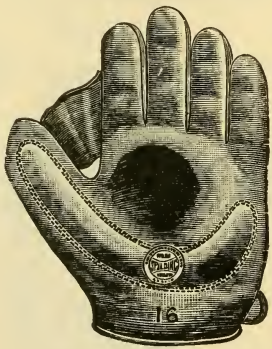
were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

Made of good quality soft suede tanned white leather, leather lined, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 12. Each, 75c.





Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

A good glove, full size, improved style. Good quality soft tanned white leather, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 16. Each, 50c.

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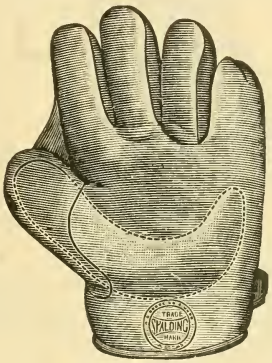
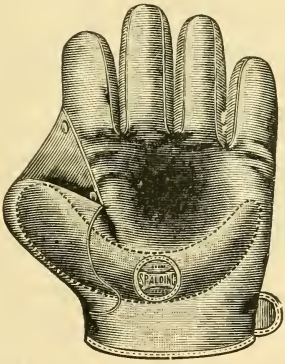
Spalding Regulation Infielders' Glove

This glove has retained its popularity year after year, and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and correctly padded with finest felt. Highest quality workmanship throughout; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price.

No. 2X. Each, $2.50





Spalding No. AX Infielders' Glove

A very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt; double row of stitching on heel pad. Highest quality workmanship throughout.

No. AX. Each, $2.50

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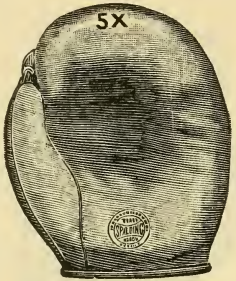
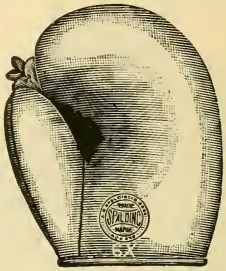


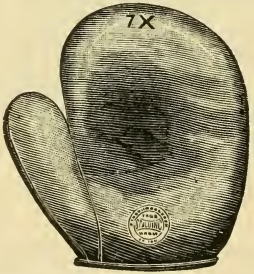


Spalding No. 5X Fielders' Mitt

An exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin, brown leather back; laced thumb; constructed throughout in a most substantial manner; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. . . . . Each, $1.00

Spalding No. 6X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

A substantial mitt for boys; made thoughout of a good quality brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb, and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. Each, 50c.



Spalding No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

Made of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb.

No. 7X. Each, 25c.

Send for Spalding's handsome catalogue of all athletic sports. Mailed free to any address.

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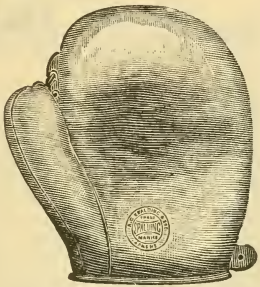
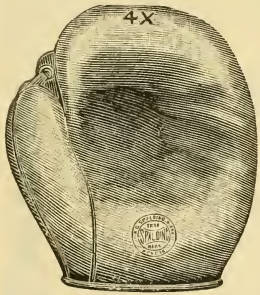
Spalding No. 3X Fielders' Mitt

Made of the very best and softest white tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced thumb, leather lined. Our highest quality Fielders' Mitt, the finest procurable and of the best workmanship; none better made for the purpose; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.



No. 3X. Each, $2.50

Spalding No. 4X Fielders' Mitt



Style much improved; made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt, leather lined, and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 4X. Each, $1.50

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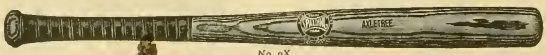
SPALDING
TRADE-MARKED BATS

Since 1877, when we introduced the Spalding line of trade-marked bats, they have been recognized as standard by players to whom quality is a consideration. Wherever possible, we have improved both style and quality from time to time, and the assortment as now made up comprises absolutely the most up-to-date and thoroughly trustworthy styles that can be produced. The timber used in their construction is seasoned from two to three years before using, thus ensuring not only a lighter and stronger bat, but also retaining the life quality and driving power of the natural wood.

No. 3-0

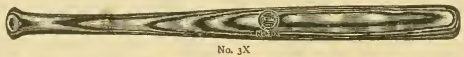


No. 0X

No. 2X

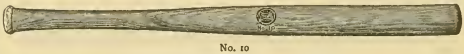
SPALDING MEN'S BATS

No. **3-0.** Spalding Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning. . . . . Each, **50c.**
No. **0X.** Spalding "Axletree" Bat, finest straight grained ash; tape wound handle. " **25c.**
No. **2X.** Spalding Black Band Bat, extra quality ash. . . . . " **25c.**



No. 3X

No. 2XB



No. 10

SPALDING BOYS' BATS

No. **3X.** Spalding Junior League Bat, extra quality ash; spotted burning. . Each, **25c.**
No. **2XB.** Spalding Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished; antique finish. . . . . Each, **10c.**
No. **10.** Boys' Hard Wood Bat; good quality. . . . . " **5c.**

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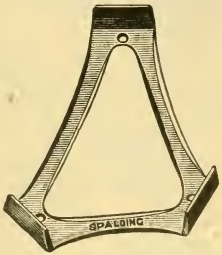
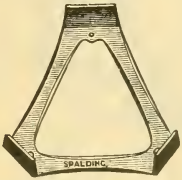
Spalding Bevel Edge Shoe Plates

RAZOR STEEL.



No. 3-0. Toe Plates. Per pair, 50c.



No. 4-0. Heel Plates. Per pair, 50c.

Professional

BEST QUALITY STEEL

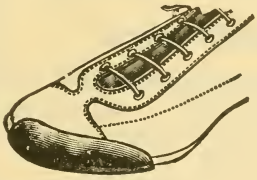
No. 1. Toe Plates, 10c.
No. 1H. Heel Plates, 10c.

League

HARDENED STEEL

No. 0. Toe Plates, 25c.
No. 2-0. Heel Plates, 25c.

Spalding Pitchers' Toe Plate



A thorough protection to the shoe and a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Used by all professionals.

No. A. Aluminum, ... Each, 50c
No. B. Brass, ... Each, 50c.

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Spalding Club Special Shoe

Made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 0. Per pair, $5.00

Spalding Amateur Special Shoe

Made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 35. Per pair, $3.50

Spalding Junior Shoe

A leather shoe, complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams.

No. 37. Per pair, $2.00

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The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe

No. 2-0 *No. 30-S*

Our "Highest Quality" Base Ball Shoe is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general coustruction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe, are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and sole.

No. 2-0. "Highest Quality." Per pair, $6.00

The Spalding Sprinting Shoe

Same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on our famous running shoe last. Weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and made with extra care throughout.

No. 30-S. Sprinting Shoe. Per pair, $6.50

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Club Special Uniform No. 3

Made of good quality flannel, in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good, strong, handsome material. On exactly same patterns as the league suits.

Club Special Uniform No. 3
Complete $7.00

Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, $5.50

COLORS: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

CONSISTING OF: Club Special Shirt, any style; Club Special Pants, any style; Club Special Stockings, No. 3R; Club Special Cap, any style; Club Special Web Belt.

Amateur Special Uniform No. 4

Made of good quality flannel, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. An excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as our higher-priced suits. Very popular with the younger base ball players.

Amateur Special Uniform No. 4
Complete $5.00

Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, $4.00

COLORS: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue, Green.

CONSISTING OF: Amateur Special Shirt, any style; Amateur Special Pants, padded; Amateur Special Stockings, No. 4R; Amateur Special Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; Amateur Special Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

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The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5

This uniform is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear, Made and trimmed in first-class style.

Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5. Complete, $4.00

Net price to clubs ordering Nine or more Uniforms, Per suit, $3.00

COLORS:

Maroon, Blue Gray,
Green, Brown Mix.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

CONSISTING OF: Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; Spalding Junior Pants, padded; Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; Spalding Junior Belt; Spalding Junior Stockings.

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Complete, $2.00

Net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, Per suit, $1.50

Very well made of good quality Gray material.

CONSISTING OF

The Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front, with one felt letter only; The Spalding Youths' Pants, padded; The Spalding Youths' Stockings; The Spalding Youths' Cap, style 21; The Spalding Youths' Belt.

The price at which we are selling this uniform should make it extremely popular.

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The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2

Made of same grade of material as our higher priced uniforms, but of lighter weight. This is one of our most popular suits and will give the best of satisfaction. Can usually be worn two seasons.

Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Complete, **$9.65**

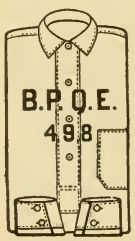
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. . . Suit, **$8.00**

COLORS:

White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray,
Black, Green, Maroon, Royal Blue,
Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

CONSISTING OF: Interscholastic Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any style; Interscholastic Stockings, No. 2R; Interscholastic Cap, any style; Interscholastic Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



We have on hand a special flannel, Royal Purple, dyed particularly for teams connected with the Order of Elks. While we do not recommend that this be made up solid color in suits, still it makes a beautiful combination as trimming on white flannel, and we are making these uniforms now in that way in our Nos. 0, 1 and 2 qualities only.

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Spalding Base Ball Shirts (Separate)

No. 0. "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $6.00

No. 1. "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $5.00

No. 2. "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $4.00

No. 3. "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $2.75

No. 4. "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $2.00

No. 5. "Junior" Shirt, any style, with name of club, $1.50

TAPE BOTTOM.

Spalding Base Ball Pants (Separate)

No. 0.	"The Spalding" Pants, any style.	Pair,	$6.00
No. 1.	"University" Pants, any style.	"	5.00
No. 2.	"Interscholastic" Pants, any style.	"	3.75
No. 3.	"Club Special" Pants, any style.	"	2.75
No. 4.	"Amateur Special" Pants, padded.	"	2.00
No. 5.	"Junior" Pants, padded.	"	1.50

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THE SPALDING "OFFICIAL" BASKET BALL

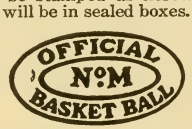
Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. The cover is made in eight sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain leather. The bladder is made specially for this ball, of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail.

No. M. "Official" Basket Ball. Each, $5.00

Extracts from Official Rule Book

RULE II.—BALL

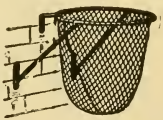
SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.



SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

RULE III.—GOALS.

SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official goal.



SEC. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

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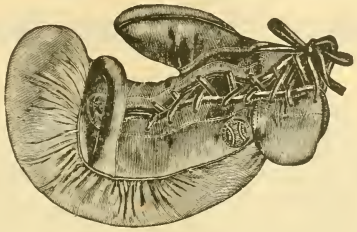
Spalding Boxing Gloves



Above illustrates the patent palm lacing and patent palm grip with which all out "Corbett pattern" gloves are equipped. With these improvements we believe our line is absolutely the finest on the market. The patent palm lacing insuring a snug fit at all times is a very valuable feature, and the patent palm grip, we know, will be appreciated by those who want gloves that are up-to-date in every particular. Used by all the champions.

CORBETT PATTERN

Prices: $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $4.00, $4.50 per set.

REGULAR PATTERN

Prices: $1.00, $1.50 per set.

For complete description of Spalding Boxing Gloves send for Spalding's complete catalogue of athletic sports; mailed free to any address.

"How to Become a Boxer." The best book of instruction ever published. Numerous full page illustrations taken from actual life. Pictures of all the prominent boxers. Price 10 cents.

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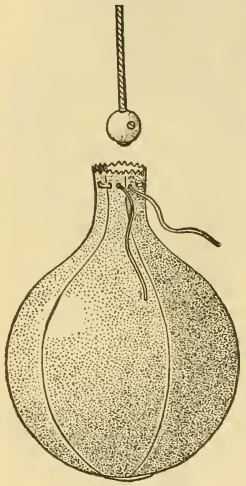
Spalding Patent Striking Bags



Are made of the best materials in their respective grades and finished carefully and substantially. The bladders used are all fully guaranteed. All bags equipped with "ball and lace" fastening.

Single End Bags

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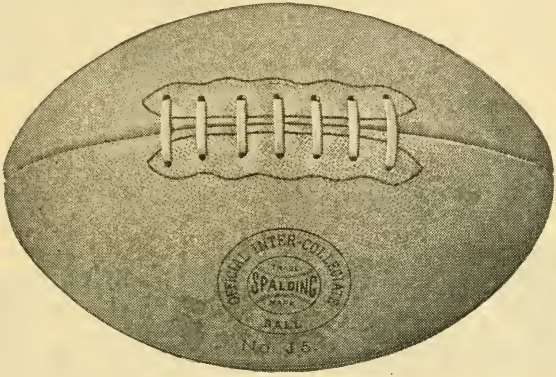

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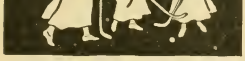

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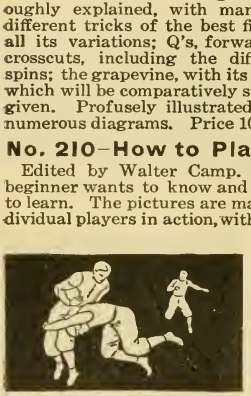

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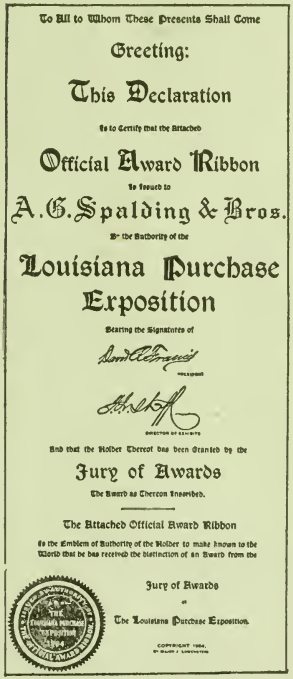

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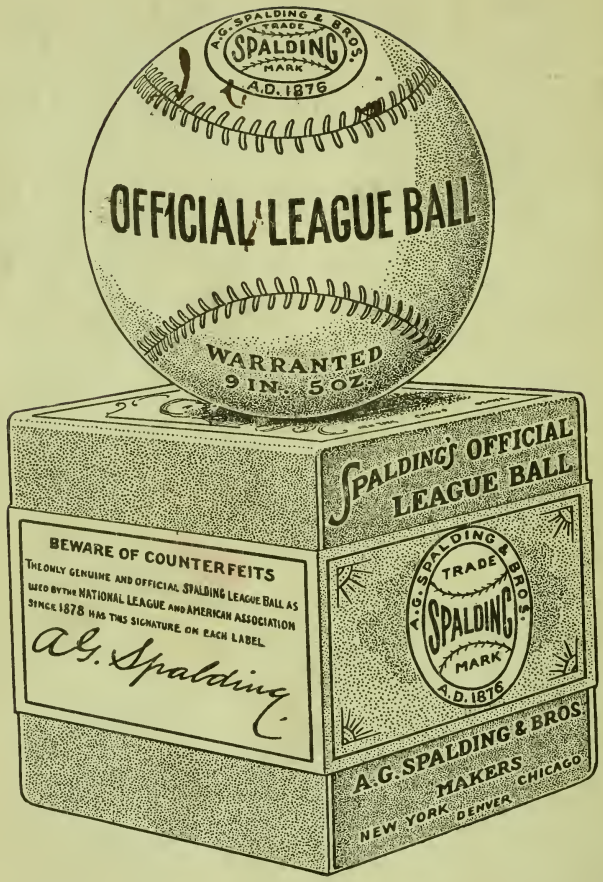
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